

## Furious Commons row over Special Branch searches

## Hurd denies 'unleashing' police on BBC

● The Prime Minister and Home Secretary deny they "unleashed" the Special Branch against the BBC in the row over the *Secret Society* films.  
● In repeated attacks, Mr Neil Kinnock said Mrs Thatcher was trying to "cover up her incompetence" with the action against the BBC in Glasgow.

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

In some of the most furious Commons exchanges of the present Parliament, the Prime Minister and Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, rejected persistent Opposition charges yesterday of government involvement in the police investigation which led to the Special Branch raid on the BBC headquarters in Scotland.

During an emergency three-hour debate Mr Hurd said that apart from the proper role of the law officers in authorizing the application for warrants no minister had sought to direct or influence the investigation and no minister knew of the steps which the police were proposing.

The Government defeated the opposition's censure of its handling of the affair by 351

votes to 220. But the debate ended in uproar as Labour MPs accused Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Secretary of State for Scotland, of dodging questions about the precise role of the Lord Advocate, Lord Cameron of Lochbroom, in drawing up the warrants to search the BBC premises and determining how broad they should be.

Earlier, Mr Hurd had declared that the opposition had produced "no jot of evidence".

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to suggest that the Prime Minister had "unleashed the Special Branch" into the investigation.

But he disclosed that when last Monday Mr Alan Protheroe, the assistant director general, was telephoned at the BBC headquarters in London to ask whether he would be prepared to hand over the original film, he declined to do so because of the possibility of breach of copyright and advised that if the police wanted the material they should attempt to obtain it through due legal process.

Mr Hurd said that Mr Protheroe was "within his rights", but his remarks brought shouts of surprise from Conservative MPs.

His statement came after a prolonged Question Time confrontation between Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Neil Kinnock, in which the Labour leader accused her of killing the rule of law and the reputation of the police.

"Why does she not stand up and admit that she has initiated all this? It is nothing to do with national security. Is she not big enough to admit that she is trying to cover up her own incompetence with this injustice?"

Mrs Thatcher delighted her backbenchers by pointing out that having accepted that a vital matter of national interest was at stake Mr Kinnock ought to have agreed that the police were right to

investigate how the information was leaked. Instead he and his party were once again attacking the police.

Mr Kinnock, who infuriated the Conservatives by rising four times to question Mrs Thatcher retorted: "The Prime Minister has good cause to know that I will do everything to safeguard national security but she also has good reason to know that I will never protect her incompetence or the injustice she perpetrates."

Replying to Mr Michael Heseltine, who had accused Mr Kinnock of revealing his ignorance of government, Mrs Thatcher said the Government did not give orders to the police on how and when and where they enforced the law. "If any government wanted to do so it would be an end to the rule of law and to freedom."

Cheered on by Tory MPs, Mr Hurd said the attack on the Government seemed to have shifted ground. Originally the argument was that the Government had improperly intervened to direct an attack on Mr Campbell and the BBC.

● The Special Branch revisited Broadcasting House in Glasgow yesterday morning, seeking clarification of a document seized during the weekend raid on the production offices of the *Secret Society* series.

The revelations will appear in a book by Mr Nigel West, to be published next month. Mr West, whose real name is Rupert Allason, a prospective Conservative parliamentary candidate for Torbay, Devon, has uncovered evidence which he claims clears Sir Roger "once and for all." It seems he has had the full co-operation of security officials.

Mr West said yesterday that he had given the manuscript of *Mole Hunt* to the Ministry of Defence officials who had advised changes but indicated that no legal moves would be made if the book was published.

Mr West claimed that another high-ranking member of MI5, who, like Sir Roger, was investigated as a potential spy, was the real agent. He would not reveal the dead man's identity.



Mr Hurd arriving for the debate yesterday: Dismissed Opposition accusations of ministerial intervention. (Photograph: James Gray)

## Spy book 'clears' Hollis

By Michael Evans

Whitehall Correspondent  
Revelations about a Soviet mole in MI5 in the 1960s which appear to "clear" Sir Roger Hollis, former director-general of MI5, of being a spy, could undermine the claims of Mr Peter Wright, the former intelligence officer.

The Government has taken legal action in Australia to prevent publication of Mr Wright's book, *Spycatcher*, which alleges that the late Sir Roger was a traitor.

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## Hailsham backs new rights Bill

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, has come out in support of a private member's Bill to incorporate the European Human Rights Convention into United Kingdom law.

His support was disclosed yesterday at a press conference held by "Rights Campaign", the all-party pressure group, amid mounting support for the Bill after the police raid on the Glasgow offices of the BBC.

Mr Geoffrey Rippon, MP, and Mr Roy Jenkins, MP, yesterday said that if the Bill was now law, it would enable the BBC or any other aggrieved citizen to go to court over the possible infringement of its rights of privacy and freedom of expression, balanced by the need for national security.

Sir Edward Gardner, QC, MP, promoter of the Bill, said yesterday that he was "delighted and surprised" by the surge of support for his measure in the last week.

The disclosure of Lord Hailsham's support comes just three days before the Human Rights Bill comes up for a second reading in the Commons, at which Dr David Owen, leader of the SDP, is urging MPs to vote in the light of the BBC raid.

The Rights Campaign said they hoped the fresh news of

## Fowler calls in Aids experts

The Government has announced a series of new measures in its drive to fight Aids.

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, announced that the Government is to hold a meeting of international Aids experts to look at projections of the epidemic over the next five years.

Mr Fowler, who had just visited Aids patients at a new ward at the Middlesex Hospital, also revealed that further resources for treating and caring for Aids patients would be announced later this week.

He confirmed too that the next stage of the Government's campaign would be directed at drug abusers.

A new stage in the Government's publicity campaign to help prevent the spread of the disease was also shown last night on all television channels. The television advertisement recommended the use of condoms as part of practising safer sex, for the first time.

The Government's concern over improving the accuracy of the prediction of Aids cases follows recent conflicting estimates from professionals throughout the country about the likely escalation of the disease.

"There are now 600 cases in this country, of which 300 have died. I have estimated that there will be 4,000 deaths by the end of 1989," said Mr Fowler. "But some estimates have been greater than that and it is important that we try to agree a best possible estimate."

The need for extra resources to cope with the disease was highlighted at the Middlesex Hospital yesterday by doctors who claimed that the NHS clinic of genito urinary medicine dealing with Aids patients and those with the virus as well as a range of sexually transmitted diseases, was cramped and under-staffed.

## MPs nominate Waite for Nobel Prize

A group of MPs announced yesterday that they had nominated Mr Terry Waite, the Archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy who is missing in Lebanon, for the 1987 Nobel Peace Prize (Nicholas Beeson writes).

The letter to the Nobel Peace Prize Committee was drafted by members of all the major parties before Mr Waite disappeared 15 days ago.

Lambeth Palace said yesterday that there was a "lull" in the search for Mr Waite while it awaited replies from overseas leaders.

Beeson protest, page 6  
Spectrum, page 10

## Sogat jobless fall to 630

By Tim Jones

Only 630 Sogat '82 members formerly employed by News International are still out of work, according to figures disclosed yesterday in a letter written by the union's general secretary, Miss Brenda Dean.

Originally, 4,012 Sogat members went on strike, which led to the company moving its operation to Wapping, east London, and were dismissed. Since then 1,466 have accepted termination payments of £820 for each completed year of service, with a minimum of £2,000, after agreeing to have no further part in the dispute.

Nearly 2,000 have found alternative jobs and many of those did not apply for payments after being told they would lose their union cards, and therefore the right to work in closed-shop establishments. In spite of that threat at least nine chapel (union branch) officials accepted the offer.

The letter showing that only 630 are without work was sent by Miss Dean to the former fathers of chapels (chairmen of union branches) on *The Times* and three other national newspapers published by the company. They will undoubtedly increase pressure on Sogat's executive to abandon the dispute.

Publication of the figures comes after last month's ballot decision by 6,922 votes not to support the strikers with a 58p a week levy, in spite of an appeal from Miss Dean, who warned that Sogat was financially crippled.

Miss Dean also tells the FOC that in refusing to call off demonstrations outside the company's plant at Wapping, and in refusing to discipline members, the union is "very vulnerable to sequestration and a further heavy fine".

She adds: "That coupled with the fact that we have already been sequestrated once in this dispute makes our position much more difficult than that of the National Graphical Association: who have not been sequestrated nor previously been in contempt of court in this dispute."

Her letter identifies those still receiving benefit as belonging to the following Sogat branches: Clerical, Administrative and Executive Personnel, 120 members; London Central (185); London Machine (25); Revisers, Ink and Roller Makers and Auxiliaries (380) and the Printing Machine branch (20).

Last week, News International began proceedings against Sogat '82 and the NGA which could result in the sequestration of their assets.

## INSIDE Rape case sentences denounced

The victims in the west London vicarage rape and burglary case denounced the leniency of the sentences after the leader of the three-man jury was jailed for 11 years for non-sexual offences.

Prebendary Michael Seward and the young woman rape victim said the sentences appeared to equate burglary with rape and assault. Page 13

Leading article, page 13

## Polling date

The Greenwich by-election, caused by the death on Christmas Eve of the former Labour minister Mr Guy Barnett, will be on February 26. Labour is defending a majority of 1,211. Spectrum, page 10

## Aquino's task

President Aquino of the Philippines still faces the task of turning her military despite her overwhelming win in the referendum on constitutional reform. Page 8

## TIMES BUSINESS

## Boost for US

The US leading indicators rose by 2.1 per cent in December, the biggest monthly increase since January 1983, suggesting firmly that the American economy is strengthening. Page 19

## Guinness 'fees'

Sir Jack Lyons and Mr Anthony Parnes received payments for advice to Guinness during its takeover of Arthur Bell & Sons. Page 19

## TIMES SPORT

## On the air

With England's victory virtually assuring them of a place in the World Series Cricket Cup finals, BBC Television plans live coverage on Saturday night of the first match against Australia. Page 38

## Cup decider

Australia faces the prospect of bidding farewell to the "Auld Mug" as crews prepare for the fourth and perhaps final race to decide the America's Cup. Page 35

## Portfolio

● The £4,000 prize in The Times Portfolio Gold competition was shared yesterday by four readers. Details, page 3.  
● Portfolio list, page 23.

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## Americans hold key nuclear test

From Michael Binyon Washington

The United States yesterday conducted its first underground nuclear test of 1987 — a move which the Soviet Union has announced will force it to abandon its unilateral test moratorium.

The test took place in Nevada, near Las Vegas, at 7.20 am local time, the Department of Energy said. It had a yield of less than 20 kilotons and was the twentieth since the Soviet moratorium began on August 6 1985.

Moscow has urged the Reagan Administration to join it in a test ban, but said in December that it would resume testing as soon as the US made its first test this year.

● MOSCOW: Tass called the Nevada test a challenge to world opinion (Reuter reports). "The Reagan Administration... has confirmed its intention to follow a dangerous course for the escalation of the nuclear arms race."

Chemical arms rift, page 6

## Home Office report Police use of guns tightened

By Stewart Teadler, Crime Reporter

Every police force in Britain is to set up specialist police firearms units operating on a 24-hour basis as one of a package of reforms announced yesterday by Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary.

The package comes in the wake of the shootings of John Shorthouse and Cherry Groce by policemen.

Each force will retain a number of authorized shots on each of its divisions as well as the units but overall the plan is to reduce the number of officers licensed to use guns.

At the moment about 14,000 policemen in England and Wales are qualified to use guns.

The units are recommended in a report by a Home Office working party on police firearms which also suggested — a standard guide for gun training and use; better selection and training of authorized shots; revised guidelines for operations; tactical training for commanding officers and regular inspection of training facilities.

The report also suggests more research work into finding a non-lethal weapon and stress counselling for policemen involved in shootings.

But the report does not suggest codifying police practice on firearms into legislation nor any other changes in the legal standing of an armed officer. The length of current training and refresher courses should not be changed either.

The 35 recommendations and 10 conclusions, which Mr Hurd said yesterday had been accepted by the Government and would be sent to every chief constable, amount to both a standardization and rationalization of the police use of guns.

Yesterday Mr Geoffrey Dear, Chief Constable of the West Midlands — where John Shorthouse, aged five, was killed in a police raid — said they probably herald the end of the part-time police marksman.

Mr Hurd said that many forces were already setting up the specialist firearms teams

## Reagan's top speech writer quits

From Michael Binyon Washington

Mr Patrick Buchanan, the combative White House director of communications, yesterday resigned, saying he wanted to devote his time to working for the conservative movement in the 1988 presidential race.

President Reagan accepted the resignation, to be effective from March 1, saying he would miss Mr Buchanan's leadership and support. No successor has yet been named.

Mr Buchanan, a former speechwriter for President Nixon, joined the Reagan team two years ago, urging a strongly ideological line and writing aggressive speeches for Mr Reagan, with particularly tough remarks on the Soviet Union and Nicaragua.

Mr Martin Fitzwater, the new White House spokesman, described him as a "strong voice for conservatism" who had carried out "an aggressive communications policy" on behalf of the Reagan agenda.

## Labour left in move to change policy on Ulster

By Philip Webster Chief Political Correspondent

The Labour Party is facing a difficult internal dispute over an attempt by the left to change its policy on Northern Ireland so that the Protestant majority would no longer have the right to veto the formation of a united Ireland.

The party's official parliamentary spokesman on Northern Ireland are facing defeat in a joint committee of the party's national executive and parliamentary Labour

Party which was set a March deadline by the party conference last autumn to come up with a new Irish policy.

They are facing a move from two leading front-benchers, Mr Kevin McNamara and Ms Clare Short, to alter the party's painstakingly achieved compromise, which has held since 1981, that unification should be backed but that it should take place only on the basis of consent.

They have submitted to the committee a new paper entitled *New Rights, New Prosperity and New Hope for*

Northern Ireland whose main proposal is that unity could take place "with a significant degree of consent".

This is a vital rewording which the Unionists would inevitably see as the first step towards a Labour government agreeing to a united Ireland despite their opposition.

The paper was strongly opposed by Mr Peter Archer, Labour's chief spokesman on Northern Ireland, and his deputy, Mr Stuart Bell, when it was put before the committee last week.

But Mr Archer and Mr Bell appear to be in a minority on the committee, which is chaired by Mr Tony Clarke.

Ms Short and Mr McNamara are backed on the committee by Miss Joan Maynard, MP for Sheffield Brightside and a long-time supporter of the "Troops Out" movement. Lord Stallard, the former MP Mr Jack Stallard, and several members of the NEC, including Ms Linda Douglas, the Young Socialists' representative, and possibly Mr Sam Muckusie, the party treasurer.

Another front bench spokesman on the committee, Mr Clive Soley, is understood to be more inclined to support the Short-McNamara line.

When the matter comes to a vote on February 17 they are confident of success.

The move by the left comes at a particularly sensitive time for Mr Neil Kinnock and the party leadership. Any move which was seen as weakening the veto would scupper any chances of a deal with Unionists in the event of a hung Parliament.

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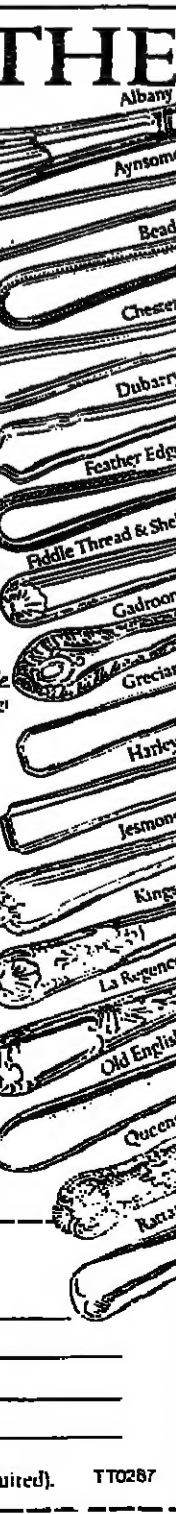
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## NEWS SUMMARY

## Boost to Labour at Greenwich

Labour's chances of winning the Greenwich by-election received a boost last night only hours after the writ for the vacant seat was moved in the House of Commons.

Polling will take place on February 26 and a constituency survey prepared by the BBC Newsnight programme showed Labour with a comfortable 22 point lead over the Conservatives in the London seat.

It gave Labour 48 per cent, Conservatives 26 per cent and the Alliance 24 per cent.

But, significantly, the fieldwork for the survey among 671 adults, was carried out before those interviewed knew of the selection of Miss Deirdre Wood as the Labour candidate.

Spectrum, page 10

## 'Perdition' for Irish

Leaders of the Jewish community in the Irish Republic expressed anger last night at the possibility of the controversial play, *Perdition*, opening in Dublin.

The play, written by Jim Allen and directed by Ken Loach, was cancelled by the management of the Royal Court theatre in London after intense criticism of its historical accuracy and its alleged anti-Semitism.

Now the author and director are negotiating with management of the Olympia Theatre in Dublin with the aim of presenting the London production next week.

## Solicitor Sealink for trial victory

A solicitor extradited from France last November was charged with two murders, and stealing £84,000, yesterday at Sheffield Magistrates' Court and committed for trial.

Mr Ian Wood, aged 37, was charged with murdering his French-born girlfriend, Mrs Danielle Lloyd, aged 38, her daughter, Stephanie, aged three, and attempting to murder her son, Christopher, aged six, in September 1986, at the home they shared at Ughill Hall, Bradford.

No trial date was set.

## Jameson signs deal

Derek Jameson, former editor of *The News of the World*, has signed a contract with Radio 2 to continue his breakfast programme until the end of 1988, the BBC said yesterday.

He will be paid about £40,000 a year to present the two-hour weekday programme, which gained half a million new listeners within six weeks of his joining the network.

The BBC said it had also signed new contracts with the presenters, Jimmy Young, Gloria Hunniford and Brian Matthew.

## Learning to work

Local Employer Networks, a training initiative to fill the 215,000 vacancies for skilled workers in industry, was launched in London yesterday by Mr Bryan Nicholson, chairman of the Manpower Services Commission.

Its aim is to set up about 130 networks of employers by the end of the year.

Mr Nicholson said: "Our education system still feeds our companies with shining-faced young trainees, with slates often altogether too clean and too blank, in terms of their own preparation for the tasks ahead of them."

## Survey of TV violence on its way to BBC

By Craig Seton

The results of one of the most important independent surveys into violence on television will be presented to the BBC next month.

It will give Britain's four television channels and their critics a clear insight into the level and type of violence in television programmes and show whether it is increasing.

The report has been conducted for the BBC by a team from Aston University, Birmingham, led by Dr Guy Cumberbatch, a lecturer in the department of applied psychology.

"It has got a number of surprises in it. It is far more detailed than anything done anywhere else."

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

ELECTION OF ONE SPECIAL AND FOUR REGIONAL MEMBERS TO THE MILK MARKETING BOARD - 1987

The Milk Marketing Board hereby announces as follows:

1. The Board have determined the retirement date for 1987 as midnight on Wednesday, 29 July 1987.

2. One Special Member of the Board and one Regional Member for each of the Northern, West-Midland, North Wales and Far-Western Regions have to be elected.

3. The Board are prepared to receive nominations of candidates for these elections. Such nominations must be received by the Board at the Board's offices at Thames Ditton, Surrey, not later than 4 p.m. on Monday, 16 March 1987.

4. Every person so nominated as a candidate for election as a Special or Regional Member of the Board must deposit with the Secretary of the Board not later than 4 p.m. on Monday, 16 March 1987 the sum of £500 in legal tender.

5. No person shall be qualified to be elected as a Special Member of the Board unless he or she has been nominated as a candidate either by resolution of the Board or in writing by at least forty registered producers.

6. No person shall be qualified to be elected as a Regional Member of the Board for an English Region unless he or she has been nominated in writing as a candidate by at least twenty registered producers entitled to vote in that election or by a County Branch of the National Farmers' Union in the Region.

7. No person shall be qualified to be elected as a Regional Member of the Board for a Welsh Region unless he or she has been nominated in writing as a candidate by at least twenty registered producers entitled to vote in that election or by a County Branch of the National Farmers' Union in the Region or by a County Branch of the Farmers' Union of Wales in the Region.

8. A person may not be a candidate for election as a Special Member and as a Regional Member at the same time.

9. A candidate may withdraw from his or her candidature by a written notice to the effect provided it is delivered at the offices of the Board at Thames Ditton, Surrey, not later than 4 p.m. on Monday, 23 March 1987.

10. Any election literature issued by or on behalf of a candidate should bear the name and address of the person issuing it and the name of the candidate on whose behalf it is issued.

NOTE: Candidates in the Special Member election of which notice is given on this page may be interested to know that the Board have agreed to offer each properly nominated candidate (in contested elections) the opportunity for a 1,000 word election address, prepared by the candidate and reproduced by the Board, to be distributed with the voting papers to all producers at a cost to each candidate of £500.

Candidates in Regional Board Member elections of which notice is given on this page may be interested to know that the Board have agreed to offer each properly nominated candidate (in contested elections) the opportunity for a 1,000 word election address, prepared by the candidate and reproduced by the Board, to be distributed with the voting papers to all producers in the relevant Region at a cost to each candidate of £100.

Candidates who wish to avail themselves of these services must submit a copy of the election address to the Secretary of the Board at Thames Ditton, Surrey, so that it and the relevant fee are received by her not later than Thursday, 16 April 1987. If advance notice of an intention to make use of the service can be given it will be administratively most helpful.

## BT strikers stick to no-string 10% rise

By Tim Jones

As both sides involved in the British Telecom dispute meet again today to try to resolve the telephone engineers' strike, thousands of union members plan to march through London in support of their demand for a "no-strings" 10 per cent pay rise.

There is still a wide gap separating the two sides in spite of the hours of negotiations which have taken place. Mr Ian Vallance, BT's chief executive, is insisting that any pay deal must be linked to

changes in working practices. He has told Mr John Golding, general secretary of the National Communications Union: "We can no longer pass on inefficiencies and their costs to our customers."

The union has indicated its willingness to discuss changed working methods with the company once the pay talks have been concluded. It has already rejected an offer of about 7 per cent because it is tied to the changes which BT wants to introduce.

The only agreement between the two sides yesterday

was to deny a report that BT was about to "cave in" and offer a two-year deal worth up to 15 per cent.

Today the executive of the union's clerical section will consider its next move after rejecting an offer said by BT to be worth more than 6 per cent.

British Telecom has had only limited success in maintaining a public telephone service in large cities, according to a survey by *The Times* in London, Glasgow, Liverpool, Birmingham, Man-

chester, Newcastle and Bristol.

A spokesman for BT said the company was not prepared to say how many telephone boxes were out of order nationwide on an average day. But *The Times* survey showed that the public service was badly hit.

People had big difficulties making calls at London's railway stations yesterday. At Waterloo 14 out of 18 coin boxes were out of action, either through vandalism or, more commonly, because they were full of coins.

All six coin boxes on the eastern side of the main arch were out of action, with eight of the 12 boxes on the other side of the walkway also either vandalized or not working, apart from taking 999 calls.

At Leicester Square, of the 11 coin telephones surveyed, five were not working and three of the five phonocard booths were also out of action.

The situation at Charing Cross station was better with only three of 18 coin telephones out of order and all phonocard machines operating.

## Rail unions angry over electricians' plan for line

By Tim Jones

Leaders of the three main rail unions are planning to protest to the TUC over an attempt by the electricians' union to represent the 55 "train captains" who will run the first £77 million section of the new Docklands Light Railway in east London which opens in July.

Yesterday, the National Union of Railwaymen and Aslef, the train drivers' union, agreed they should all be represented in talks with London Regional Transport by the Transport Salaried Staffs Association.

The attempt by the Electrical, Electronic Telecommunication and Plumbing Union to move into hitherto clearly defined territory will further alienate it with those TUC affiliates who wish to see it thrown out of the organization because its members work for News International at Wapping.

But the EETPU argues that as it is dealing with a separate company which is not covered by any custom and practice arrangements, it has a perfect right to seek to represent the captains who will effectively run the 18 stations.

Although the trains will be automatic, the captains will be expected to drive them in emergencies and act as ticket collectors.

Mr Jimmy Knapp, general secretary of the NUR, said that the move by the EETPU was a "recipe for trouble".

He added: "We don't recruit in power stations or the electricity boards. These are railway jobs and should be represented by railway unions."

A spokesman for London Regional Transport, which has established a subsidiary company to run the railway,

said it would prefer the captains to be represented by only one union, chosen by themselves, although there would be no closed shop.

In any event, the company is planning to establish an employee council which would enable employees of the new railway system to raise any grievances.

The electricians' union also faces possible TUC disciplinary action over a single union agreement which it expects to sign next week with Orion UK, a Japanese electronics company based in South Wales.

The Transport and General Workers' Union maintains it has the greatest representation within the plan and that the EETPU would be violating TUC guidelines if it goes ahead.

The TUC yesterday submitted its own £7,000 million Budget proposals to Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

It claims they will revitalize industry and reduce unemployment. A large part of the expenditure, the TUC suggests, could be recouped by increased taxation.

The main item in the TUC's plan, which it would like Mr Lawson to include in his Budget, is a £2,400 million emergency housing repair programme. The TUC also calls for the restoration of £1,950 million in improvement grants, £180 million for schools and hospital repairs, and £200 million for roads.

It wants £1,000 million targeted for expenditure in education-priority areas to include the purchase of books and allowance schemes to encourage 16-to-18-year-olds to continue their studies.

## The broad appeal of sex parties

Cynthia Payne described in court yesterday what made her sex parties so popular. "The guests don't all want to go upstairs your honour. Some people are interested in coming along just to sit and watch."

Mrs Payne, aged 53, said her guests included friends she had known for 15 years, new business contacts and acquaintances and a millionaire. "Since the book was written about me, my horizons have widened. I have met a lot more people."

She told the Inner London Crown Court she had run two London brothels in 1976, one in Great Portland Street, the other in Edea Court Road. A luncheon voucher scheme operated at both places.

"When men came to the house they purchased luncheon vouchers from me for £25. That entitled them to food, drink, striptease show and a choice of girl to go to bed with." There were also parties there, "I love my parties," she told the judge.

Mr David Spens, for the defence, said that Mrs Payne was jailed in 1980 after pleading guilty to running a disorderly house and controlling prostitutes. She was sentenced to 18 months, but this was reduced to six months on appeal.

Mrs Payne said that since her release she had thrown other parties, but never charged for them.

Mrs Payne, of Ambleside Avenue, Streatham, south-west London, pleads not guilty to nine counts of controlling prostitutes between December 1985 and May 1986. One further count was dropped at the start of yesterday's proceedings.

There were arguments in the courtroom when 15 reporters tried to fit into the press bench meant for five. After arguments were repeated, the court was told that the overcrowded public benches, court officials placed more chairs along the walls.

The hearing was adjourned until today.

## Libel case frustration for Tebbit

Mr Norman Tebbit, the Conservative Party chairman, may be frustrated in his desire for a swift hearing of his action for libel against *The Guardian*, (Nicholas Wood writes).

The waiting list for jury trials in the Queen's Bench of the High Court stands at about 18 months and even if Mr Tebbit were to win a plea for a speedy hearing, his case would not normally come up before the autumn.

However, if his lawyers could persuade a judge of the exceptional seriousness of the case, it would be open for him to expedite matters still further.

Mr Tebbit is known to have instructed his solicitors, Peter Carter-Ruck and Partners, to proceed with all possible despatch in the action against the newspaper and Mr Hugo Young, its political columnist, with a view to it being heard before the general election campaign.

Mr Tebbit's writ for libel was served on the newspaper on Monday and *The Guardian* has 28 days to file its defence. Mr Peter Preston, its editor, has said the case will be "vigorously defended".

## Chariots of Fire runs in muddy water

By Paul Valley

Clean, upright, representing the spirit of high idealism, the young athletes of *Chariots of Fire* pounded rhythmically through the waves on the shoreline in the opening sequences of the film. They were not to know what muddy waters their feet were disturbing.

Yesterday the film's ethos of lofty nobility dissolved quite entirely as Vangelis, the composer of the much published melody which accompanied the dramatic running scenes, defended himself in the High Court against charges that he had stolen the famous tune from a little known composer.

The world which was painted for Mr Justice Whitford was instead one where plagiarism, duplicity, and de-

ceit were the norms. Mr Stavros Logarides, in the witness box, told a story of how his proud composition had been stolen by the man who was supposed to have been the producer of his next record.

Meanwhile, Mr Vangelis, looking rather like a man who was once in the backing group for Dennis Hopper, sat at the back of the court tutting and sighing and shaking his head.

One of his interjections, which caused a titter of laughter among the crowd of associates who inevitably congregate around pop personages, was of such force that his own barrister had to tell him to be quiet.

The court was told that Mr Logarides's testimony was riddled with lies. He had even on previous occasions in Greece

tried to get other witnesses to give dishonest evidence. Further, it was told EMI Records, which now owns the rights to Mr Logarides's work, was motivated in its action against Mr Vangelis by malice and revenge.

Mr Logarides, in support of his bona fides, produced evidence of the painting of horses in Mr Vangelis's basement and a white egg-shaped chair, with internal loudspeakers, on which he was said first to have heard the fabled material.

"He was going to give me £150 a week to sing for him and live in his basement," he said.

But Mr Vangelis, for some reason, turned against him. Mr Logarides could not think why. "We brought him to-

males from Greece and greetings from his father or mother or uncle or whatever," he complained. In return, all he got was his song stolen.

When Mr Logarides heard the theme tune from the film, *Chariots of Fire*, he thought he recognized it. And when he later compared it with his own "City of Violets" from a Greek television series he "got a little furlous".

For the two pieces were the same, he told the court.

The hapless judge, surrounded by electric pianos, synthesizers, mixing desks, and other equipment more normally found in a recording studio, maintained an air of quizzical amusement throughout. The case, which is expected to last for another two weeks, continues.

## Officials from bank accused of attack

A retired colonel claimed in the High Court yesterday that an armed bank official repossessing his farm cottage told him he was looking forward to a chance to "sort me out".

He told Deputy Judge Michael Ogden, QC, that when he and his wife Barbara arrived at their £150,000 home they were greeted by a Lloyds Bank manager and two assistants armed with plectrums and a jemmy.

While looking for a way in to the cottage, in Ellesmere, Shropshire, Mr Owen said he heard a scream from the kitchen where his wife had managed to gain entry.

When he got there he claimed he saw the three men all carrying weapons. "My wife said she had been struck on the hand and she was bleeding," Mr Owen said.

Mr Owen is seeking damages from the bank, its manager, Mr Anthony Good, Mr Frederick Grainger, a security clerk, and Mr A J Sumner, a carpenter, over the repossession of the property and the alleged assault.

Mr Christopher Moger, for Lloyds and the three men, who deny the allegations, revealed that Mr Owen is a bankrupt who had been the subject of a receiving order just four days before the incident at his cottage in October 1983.

Mr Owen had been petitioned for bankruptcy by a local newspaper over a £3,500 debt for advertising his estate agency business. Mr Moger said Lloyds were mortgages on the property in the sum of about £110,000.

In addition the National Westminster Bank had a charge on the property and he was overdrawn on his account with them by about £80,000.

Mr Owen and his wife were staying in a mobile home in North Wales and had moved all their furniture from the cottage which was in the process of being sold.

Mr Sumner told the court he had gone to the cottage to change the locks and Mr Owen turned up in a "bad mood".

He accepted that, following instructions from the bank officials, he would if necessary have used his tools to deal with any violence, and keep Mr Owen out as best he could.

He claimed that when Mr and Mrs Owen arrived the bank manager, Mr Good, had already gone. Although he held a claw hammer and Mr Grainger had a piece of wood they had not used them to threaten the couple.

It was Mr Owen who had used foul language and had smashed a window with a piece of wood.

Neither had attacked Mrs Owen. "I wouldn't strike a woman," he said.

The judge asked if he did not think the instructions to arm himself, coming from a bank were "extraordinary". He accepted he did not often get that "remarkable" suggestion put to him by employers, but did not think it surprising at the time.

The hearing continues today.

## McGlinchey's wife buried

By Richard Ford

The death notices and wreaths for Mary McGlinchey's funeral yesterday reflected the twilight world of terrorism in which she lived and died.

Prominent among the floral tributes on her grave was one from the general headquarters of the outlawed Irish National Liberation Army, of which her jailed husband, Dominic was once believed chief-of-staff.

The newspaper death notices included sympathy wishes from three women convicted for their part in the Ballykelly public house disco bombing, in which 11 soldiers and six civilians died.

Another expressed deep regret from an assortment of friends, including one with the ominous nickname "Nail bomb".

A nearby grave at St Mary's Church, Bellaghy, Co. Londonderry, is the final resting place

of two terrorists who died in the 1981 hunger strike.

Scuffling broke out between mourners and Royal Ulster Constabulary officers as the murdered woman's coffin was carried by her sisters and two sons, Declan, aged 10, and Dominic, aged nine, from the church to a graveyard surrounded by the officers.

Police had mounted a major security operation to prevent any display of paramilitary trappings during the funeral and when minor skirmishing erupted they drew their batons.

One woman was arrested during the funeral and three policemen were slightly injured in the skirmishes.

Five hundred mourners, led by the woman's two children, heard Father Michael Flanagan describe her killing in Dundalk as one that had

caused "shock and revulsion throughout Ireland".

He said the shooting of Mrs McGlinchey, aged 29, in the head as she bathed one of her sons on Sunday night was a cruel and inhuman deed which went beyond words and left people speechless.

After the funeral Mr Paul McGlinchey, the brother of Dominic, criticized the Irish government for refusing to release him from jail to attend the funeral and accused the security forces of harassment.

Last night, in a message from his prison cell in the Irish Republic, Dominic McGlinchey claimed his wife had not been a member of any paramilitary organization.

Two daughters of the Rev Ian Paisley were among three people arrested during a protest outside a school being visited by Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, yesterday.

## Range Rover popularity rescues jobs

Production of Land Rovers has halved in the past five years and without the growing demand for the Range Rover, the Solihull company would have been forced to retrench (Our Motor Industry Correspondent writes).

Output of Land Rovers fell by a third in 1986 to 21,000.

The company paid the price for failing to increase sales in Britain and the Continent to compensate for the decline of its traditional African markets that, as recently as 1980, accounted for two thirds of Land Rover sales.

In Europe, competition from Japanese off-road vehicles has been intense and only in recent months has Land Rover responded to the popularity of turbo-charged diesels with the introduction of its own model.

Further slimming of the workforce has been avoided owing to record sales of Range Rovers last year.

## Austin hopes for new Metro based on engine

Austin Rover is gambling that a new engine and improved suspension alone will give the 10-year-old Metro model a new lease of life for the 1990s (Daniel Ward writes).

It is understood the company plans to save up to £80 million by abandoning the all-new Metro replacement, code-named AR6.

Instead the Metro will have

a new front to accommodate the new 1 to 1.4 litre K series engine, and a Peugeot-made, five-speed gearbox.

This will allow the new car, Metro K, to meet tough exhaust emission legislation for the 1990s, but without the freedom to redesign the body is unlikely to be as light or economical as the more advanced AR6, or rivals such as the Citroen AX.

The Ford Sierra, the advanced and controversial looking Cortina successor, has recovered to become Britain's best-selling fleet car, a position likely to be strengthened by the launch today of the boosted Sierra Sapphire.

Ford has spent £228 million on the Sapphire, an addition to the hatchback range, and mid-model life improvements for the existing Sierras.

The company expects sales in the United Kingdom to rise from 114,000 in 1986 to 134,000 this year, as the Sierra enters the sector for medium-size saloon models which account for 40 per cent of sales.

Last year Sierra finally overtook the rival Vauxhall Cavalier. Mr Derek Barron, chairman and chief executive of Ford UK, said the launch of the car in 1981 "was one of the boldest things we have ever done" and admitted if it had failed the whole company would have been in trouble.

And so it looked in 1984 when sales plummeted from 139,000 in 1983 to 113,000.

It was only last year that market research showed people had accepted the car's distinctive styling. Production of the Sierra nearly doubled at the Dagenham plant, from 290 a day to 560.

A wide range of detail improvements and the option of anti-lock brakes will ensure the Sierra puts even more pressure on its natural rivals, the Montego and the Cavalier.

## New Sierra model will aid recovery

By Daniel Ward  
Motor Industry Correspondent

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## Pan Am offer

New York (AP) - Four unions at Pan Am are offering concessions in exchange for a financial restructuring of the airline as a new air-war threatens the struggling company.



# Leader of gang raid on vicarage receives a 14-year jail term

By David Sapsted

Robert Horscroft, described as the leader of the three-man gang who brought terror to a vicarage in Ealing, west London, yesterday received sentences totalling 14 years at the Central Criminal Court.

Horscroft, who played no part in the rape, was sentenced on burglary charges and on attacking the vicar, the Rev Michael Seward.

On Monday, Mr Justice Leonard sentenced Martin McCall, aged 22, from Acton, west London to five years for rape and five years for aggravated burglary while Christopher Byrne, also 22, from Acton, received three years for rape and five for aggravated burglary and assault.

Mr Seward said after the trial that he had been "appalled" at the lack of

understanding shown by the judge and some of the barristers, while the rape victim, a virgin subjected to a horrifying one-hour ordeal, said she was "shocked at the way the judge seems to have treated rape and burglary as roughly comparable crimes."

The vicar and another man in the house at the time, Mr David Kerr, aged 21, were tied up and bludgeoned with a cricket bat during the raid.

Mr Seward expressed dismay at remarks made by the judge on Monday when sentencing McCall and Byrne.

The comment that "the trauma suffered by the girl was not so great" had deeply upset the victims, he said.

"The judge seemed to assume that, because we were

Christians, everything was all right. But we are still suffering."

He said the rape victim had "wonderfully overcome most of the horror but there will always be something of it with her."

Mr Seward said that he had hoped the sentences would act as a deterrent to brutal attacks on the public.

"Sadly, the sentences passed will not have this effect and could do quite the reverse," he said.

"I feel angry at what those men did to a young woman that callous and brutal louts could do such a thing to her or batter that young man so violently."

Mr Kerr, still receiving treatment for the injuries he received in the attack last March, said he would like to see McCall castrated and felt the prison sentence would "in no way be a fighter to people like him."

Mr Harry Greenway, Tory MP for Ealing North, has already condemned the leniency of the sentences and the anger of the victims yesterday looked bound to add to the pressure for harsher jail terms for rapists.

Sentencing Horscroft, aged 34, from Ealing, west London, the judge conceded that three years' imprisonment for the attack on the vicar might appear lenient but said that he had not been persuaded about who had actually wielded the cricket bat.

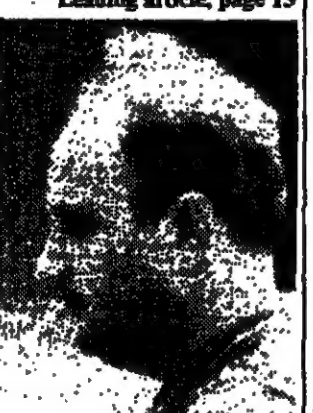
Mr Justice Leonard said, however, that Horscroft "must take the blame" for what happened at the vicarage because he had taken with him two men who he knew were high on drink and drugs, and who were armed with knives.

The judge said that he had taken into account Horscroft's horror at the rape and his attempts to stop it.

Horscroft also admitted seven other burglaries, asked for 24 others to be taken into account, and provided information which had led to the arrest of 18 people, the judge added.

Also sentenced yesterday was Gary Byrne, aged 26, the brother of Christopher Byrne, who was jailed for three years for a burglary at a warehouse in Great Abington, Cambridgeshire, last year. His counsel emphasized that the man was in no way connected with the vicarage case.

Leading article, page 13



Robert Horscroft, played so part in the rape.

## Rapists can seek parole in 3 years

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The sentences of 10 and eight years imposed will mean that the two rapists are eligible for parole after two years and seven months, according to one of the country's leading experts on sentencing yesterday.

Dr David Thomas, of Cambridge University's Institute of Criminology, said that the judge, Mr Justice Leonard, had followed sentencing guidelines put out last February by the Lord Chief Justice "with absolute precision."

But such was the system of parole that the men - who have already spent nine months in custody - would be eligible for parole after one third of their sentence, which will be before three years are up.

"I am not saying they will get parole - although my guess is that they may well do so on the second or third review."

Dr Thomas, author of the standard sentencing reference book, *Current Sentencing Practice*, added that the sentencing system and parole were completely "out of step" and there needed to be a review of the whole process.

His prediction about early release is confirmed by figures of the average sentences imposed for rape. Rape and attempted rape are sentences carrying a maximum of life imprisonment. But in 1985 the average sentence imposed for rape was just under three years seven months. The average time served was 20 months.

Judges are not meant to take into account the parole system when imposing sentence. They must adhere to the guidelines put out by Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, in February last year, outlining all the factors to be taken into account in rape cases and suggesting appropriate sentences.

"Any judge going into court to impose a sentence for rape

is bound to have these in his pocket, particularly a judge as experienced as Mr Justice Leonard," Dr Thomas said.

In the Ealing vicarage rape case, Mr Justice Leonard - widely regarded as a fair judge - will probably have regarded the crimes of rape and aggravated burglary together when determining sentence and have been considering the "whole package."

To arrive at a total of 10 years for Martin McCall, which he split into five for rape and five for aggravated burglary, he will have taken as a starting point Lord Lane's minimum of eight years recommended for rape in the course of a burglary where the man gains access to the place where the victim is living, or where two or more men are acting together.

He will have then looked at "aggravating features" listed by Lord Lane, including violence; the fact that the victim was subjected to further sexual indignities or perversions; and that a weapon was used to frighten her. That will have taken the total up to something like 14 years: the worst cases of rape, Lord Lane says, should have 15 years or more.

The judge will then have looked at factors on the other side of the scales: chief among these is that the men pleaded guilty. Guilty pleas amount to roughly a discount of one third or one quarter of the sentence.

That takes the sentence down to 10 years. Mr Justice Leonard then split up the sentence for the two offences; another way to do it would be to have said 10 years for the rape and five for the aggravated burglary, to run concurrently, although the result would be the same.

The men may also have been helped by their age: an offender of 17 may be treated more leniently than one aged 30.

## 'Mobsters' found guilty of blackmail

Two men were found guilty yesterday at Leicester Crown Court of the "mobster-style" blackmail of a Norwegian businessman.

Kevin Brennan, aged 22, of Stonegate, Leicester, and another man whose identity is subject to a contempt of court ruling, were convicted of demanding £115,000 with menaces from Mr Ivar Tollefsen last May.

A third man, James Gardner, aged 28, of Main Street, Great Bowden, admitted the charge.

All three are expected to be sentenced on Friday. During the 10-day trial, Mr David Farrer, QC, for the prosecution, said the three behaved like mobsters from the days of American prohibition.

Mr Tollefsen said he was snatched from Heathrow and held prisoner for two days.

The kidnappers threatened to kill him and maim his wife and child in Oslo if he did not pay £115,000 into Gardner's bank account, but the plan failed because the victim was seized on a Norwegian bank holiday and was unable to get the money.

## Man cleared

A charge of using threatening behaviour at News International, Wapping on November 6 was dismissed when Edward Osborne, aged 47, unemployed, of Handsworth Avenue, Woodford, appeared before Thames Magistrates Court yesterday.

## Missing fines

Unpaid fines of £450,000 a year are being written off in Birmingham because the courts do not have the resources to chase defaulters, many of them prostitutes.

## Court is told of boys' fight to the death

Two boys were involved in a fight to the death, watched by a crowd of pupils as they arrived at school, Manchester Crown Court was told yesterday.

It ended when a boy aged 13 produced a small fish knife and plunged it into the other boy's stomach, it was claimed. The court was told that the alleged killer had boasted to friends: "I am going to have a fight with a Paki. I am going to kill him."

The victim, also aged 13, was taken to hospital but was dead on arrival. The defendant, now 14, has pleaded not guilty to the murder at Burnage High School, Manchester, on September 17.

Mr Richard Henriques, QC, for the prosecution, told the jury: "In the 48 hours preceding the death, animosity had

built up between the two boys. Knowing that a confrontation would take place, the defendant armed himself with the fish knife. When challenged to a fight the defendant stabbed the other boy."

Previously, trouble had flared after the Pakistani boy intervened as the defendant punched and bullied a smaller boy.

Mr Henriques said the fight had barely started when the stabbing took place. The defendant later returned to school, where he told a teacher he had put the knife down a drain. Mr Henriques said: "He admitted responsibility for the stabbing."

Mr Justice Garland ruled that under the Children's and Young Persons Act the defendant and the victim cannot be named.

## Ship's master is accused

The captain of a cargo ship was "seriously negligent" and acted in an "incompetent" manner before his vessel sank after a collision in thick fog, it was alleged at a Department of Transport inquiry at Chatham, Kent, yesterday.

Captain Robert Calderbank, aged 38, of Greter Street, Liverpool, had only taken over as master on the 650-ton Xanthippe, owned by Crescent Shipping, the day before its sinking in the Dover Strait on May 21, 1985.

He was attempting to cross the busy north-east traffic lane, en route from Calais to Howdensyke on the Humber, when he was in collision with the 1,000-ton West German cargo ship, Rosita Maria. Captain Calderbank and his crew of three jumped overboard and were picked up by a ferry.

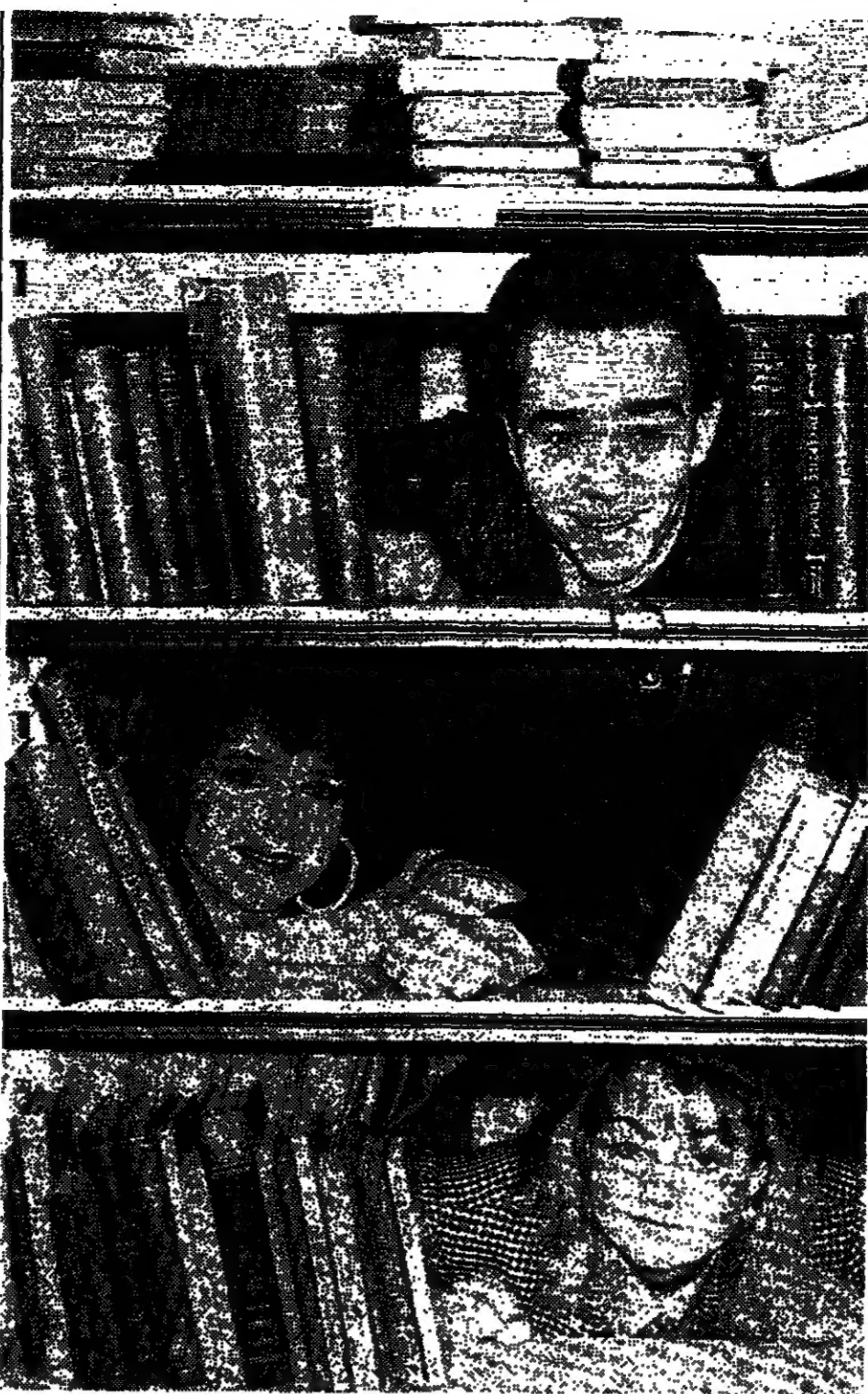
The inquiry is before Judge

Nevin and Captain Eric Beethan, a marine assessor, at Medway County Court.

Captain Charles de Coverly, a marine accident expert with the Department of Transport, listed 10 grounds for the accusation that Captain Calderbank was negligent and incompetent.

They included failing to keep proper lookout, excessive speed, failure to use foghorn and make proper use of his radar, altering course towards the Rosita Maria, and failure to take proper avoiding action.

In cross examination, Captain de Coverly agreed with Captain Calderbank's defence counsel, Mr Charles MacDonald, that the "grossly negligent speed" of the Rosita Maria, said to be in excess of 10 knots with a broken radar, was a main contributory fac-



Former members of the cast of *Grange Hill* celebrating the tenth anniversary of the series yesterday at Elstree Studios, Hertfordshire. With Susan Tully (left) who now plays Michelle in *EastEnders*, are Todd Cartey and Alison Bettles (Photograph: John Rogers).

## Crawford voted top performer

Michael Crawford yesterday won a top showbusiness award for his performance in the West End musicals, *Barman* and *The Phantom of the Opera*.

The actor was voted Showbusiness Personality for 1986 in a Variety Club awards ceremony at the Hilton Hotel, London.

The event, which was covered by Terry Wogan, also saw the cast of *EastEnders* sharing the BBC Television Personality of the Year award.

There was a special award for Tommy Trinder, the veteran comedian, paying tribute to his services to entertainment.

Mike Smith was named as BBC Radio Personality of the Year for his breakfast show on Radio One.

Cilla Black was the ITV Personality of the Year for her *Blind Date* show, and John Cleese's performance in *Clunkers* won him the award for best film actor.

Maggie Smith was best film actress for her performance in *A Room with a View*.

The theatre awards went to Paul Scofield for his role in *I'm Not Rappaport*, and Maureen Lipman, for her performance in *Wonderful Town*. Elaine Page was named recording artist of the year.

## Hopes for new air deal on French routes

A new attempt is to be made today to break the shackles on air services between Britain and France (Our Air Correspondent writes).

Mr Michael Spicer, Minister for Aviation, is to fly to Paris to meet his French opposite number after indications that the French government is now ready to listen to British plans for liberalization.

Until now the French have refused to budge on the key issue of fares although they are now in favour of lifting some of the restrictions on flights

to the cause of the collision.

Captain Calderbank told the inquiry: "To get across the lane I had to turn to port. I thought two other vessels would pass my bow."

"I reduced speed to dead slow ahead. The radar echo appeared still to be closing. The lookout went forward. I stopped engines and sounded another blast on the foghorn."

"One of the ships passed safely. The next thing I recall I attempted to contact the other vessel, which I now know was the Rosita Maria, using my radio and did get some sort of reply asking my course, to which I replied 316. Simultaneously the lookout pointed portside."

"I looked and saw the Rosita Maria. I went full astern and hard to starboard, then we collided."

The inquiry continues.

## Theatre career for Prince ruled out

Reports of a showbusiness career for Prince Edward were dismissed yesterday (David Sapsted writes).

It turned out that the only role allocated to the country's most famous former marine was to be that of patron of the National Youth Theatre.

The original report, featuring a royal heir vying for an Oscar nomination, was inspired by a story in yesterday's *Daily Mail* linking the Prince with Mr Bryan Forbes, the film and stage director.

Mr Forbes yesterday described such a situation as "ludicrous", although he con-

ceded that - in his role as president of the Youth Theatre - he had convinced the Prince to become patron.

Buckingham Palace made it clear that the job would not entail involvement in the day-to-day running of the theatre. A spokesman said: "Prince Edward has not yet decided what his career will be."

Mr Forbes said yesterday that he had originally approached the Prince while he was training in the marines.

The offer of becoming patron was rejected because the Prince said he did not have the time.

## Moves to extradite 26 over Heysel

Events before the European Cup final in the Heysel stadium at Brussels were described yesterday as the "greatest man-made tragedy ever inflicted on a sporting occasion".

The claim was made by counsel for the Belgian government at the opening of extradition proceedings against 26 British football fans, at Highbury Corner court, north London. The fans are facing a manslaughter charge arising out of disturbances before the match.

One defendant, Alan Woodway, 22, of Reading, Berkshire, failed to appear for the hearing, and Mr David Hopkin, the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, issued an arrest warrant.

The Belgian government is applying for extradition of the fans, who are accused of the manslaughter of Mario Ronschi, one of 39 who died when a wall collapsed in the stadium at the European Cup final between Liverpool and Juventus of Italy in May 1985.

The hearing is expected to last eight weeks.

Mr Michael Sheppard, QC, for the Belgian government, which wants the 26 to stand trial in Belgium, said: "These defendants, say the prosecution, were among those who created that tragedy. They helped create the events which led to the deaths."

Mr Sheppard said that many of the defendants had made what amounted to frank admissions, which in law amounted to manslaughter. Many of the defendants had claimed the trouble began because the Italians were beating up a 10-year-old British boy, but they later admitted this was a lie.

The defendants are: Ronald O'Brian, 21, Anthony Hogan, 23, David Duncan, 23, Gary Evans, 22, Keith Reed, 21, Timothy Williams, 26, and Terence Wilson, 29, all Liverpool; Michael John Barnes, 21, Bristol; Stanley James Conroy, 34, Runcorn; Gary Cooper, 21, Lewisham, south London; John Davies, 21, and Paul Anthony Robert, 21, both Merseyside; David Leslie Giles, 32, and Ronald Jenson, 23, both Audley, Stoke-on-Trent; Gary Haynes, 20, Berrington Road, and Kevin Barry Hughes, 20, Prince Road, both Ashton-in-Makerfield, Greater Manchester; Steven McDonald, 19, Rainhill, Merseyside; Graham Simon Postlethwaite, 19, Kendal; Graham Reavey, 24, Freemantle, Southampton; Barry Rickman, 29, Ipswich; Gary Allan Rutter, 21, Penarth, Wirral; Andre Sambar, 29, Whiston, Merseyside; James Wallace, 25, Bury, Greater Manchester; Alan Woodway, Reading; Mark Woods, 23, Liberland, Merseyside; and Paul Leslie Wright, 23, Chelsea, west London.

## Portfolio - Gold - Winner is bound for the tropics

A honeymoon trip to the tropics is on the agenda for one of the four winners who shared yesterday's Portfolio Gold prize of £4,000.

Mr Timothy Roach, aged 31, a quantity surveyor, of South Woodford, east London, said he planned to marry his fiancée, Miss Sarah Martin, in September and he knew exactly what he would do with his £1,000 prize.

"I'll spend it on our honeymoon. We haven't really thought about where we're going to go because we haven't even got the church organized yet, but I've been told it has to be somewhere hot and by the sea."

Another winner, Mr Donald Salisbury, aged 75, of Surrey, also planned to take his wife on a special holiday with his share of the money. "We might go to New Zealand," the retired insurance broker said.

"We've been there before but we had to stop it at the last minute. Perhaps we'll be able to put our feet up and travel first class this time."

A former Fleet Street printer, Mr Sidney Smith, aged 69, of St Albans, was less extravagant. "I'll probably buy a golf ball, pay for the winter fuel bill and put the rest into Ernie," he said.

The fourth winner of yesterday's Portfolio Gold prize was Mrs D. Elvin, of Harrow, north-west London. Readers can obtain a Portfolio Gold card by sending a stamped addressed envelope to:

Portfolio Gold  
The Times  
PO Box 40  
Blackburn  
BB1 6AL.

## One-legged man to finish cancer run

One-legged runner Steve Fonyo plans to resume his trek across Britain on Valentine's Day to raise money for cancer research.

Fonyo, who ran across Canada to raise money for cancer research in 1984-85, completed about one-quarter of his run in Great Britain last autumn before returning to Canada to be with his father who has since died of lung cancer.

The first stage of the run raised about \$45,000 dollars, Fonyo said. He hopes to raise \$1.5 million for the British Cancer Research Campaign.

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	Monthly Repay-ment £	Total Repay-ment £	Monthly Repay-ment £	Total Repay-ment £	Monthly Repay-ment £	Total Repay-ment £	Monthly Repay-ment £	Total Repay-ment £	Monthly Repay-ment £	Total Repay-ment £	Monthly Repay-ment £	Total Repay-ment £
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3000	101.55	3600.00	75.21	4512.60	59.88	5389.20	47.67	5718.40	31.26	3750.00	31.26	3750.40
4000	135.40	4800.00	100.28	6016.80	79.84	7187.20	63.56	7644.80	41.68	5000.00	41.68	5000.40
5000	169.25	6000.00	125.35	7521.00	99.80	8952.00	80.42	9572.80	52.10	6250.00	52.10	6250.40
6000	203.10	7200.00	150.42	9025.20	119.76	10728.00	96.28	11193.60	62.52	7500.00	62.52	7500.40
7000	236.95	8400.00	175.49	10529.40	139.72	12597.60	112.14	12861.60	72.94	8750.00	72.94	8750.40

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### LOAN REQUIRED £

Period of repayment

Purpose of Loan

YOUR WORK

Employer's Name and Address

Occupation

Number of years service

Partner's Work

Employer's Name and Address

Occupation

Number of years service

Annual Income

Partner's Income

(Print or name typed in block)

### PRIORITY APPLICATION for your personal secured loan.

(Please complete and return all sections of this form. BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE.)

#### YOUR PROPERTY

Name and Address of Building Society

Roll No.

Monthly repayment £

Amount of Mortgage-outstanding

Name and Address of Second Mortgage

Amount of Mortgage-outstanding

Date property purchased

Price paid for property

Estimated value of property

I We do not occupy premises

YOURSELF

Date of Birth

Self Partner

Signature



## A Tory reply for the peers

There was an immediate response from Mrs Thatcher to yesterday's debate in the Lords on inner cities, when the Government was criticized and there were demands for more money to be spent on the deprived areas.

At Prime Minister's question time, in reply to Mr John McWilliam (Blydenham, Lab), she said that the Government had spent about £1 billion on the inner cities since 1979, evidence that it was not money alone which would solve that kind of problem.

## Manufacture 'key sector'

It needed to be stated from the Government dispatch box that manufacturing industry was the most important sector of the British economy, Mr David Trippier, Under-Secretary of State for Employment, said during Commons questions. It would be the wealth creator.

## Strike laws 'difficult'

Many MPs would like to introduce legislation to make strikes such as the one by firemen at Manchester Airport illegal, but it would not be easy to make such legislation effective, Mrs Thatcher said during Prime Minister's questions. The Government believes that the public interest should not hold them to ransom.

## Qualification in tourism

Mr David Trippier, Under-Secretary of State for Employment, said during Commons questions that good progress was being made to develop vocational qualifications within the tourism industry in line with the objectives of the National Council for Vocational Qualifications. About 94 per cent of people in tourism had no qualifications.

## Cigarette imports

British cigarette manufacturers have expressed concern about imports of cheap brands, some of which can undercut British prices by up to 20p for 20. Mr Giles Shaw, Minister for Industry, said in a Commons written reply. Imports were up from 100 million in 1983 to 9.6 billion last year. About 90 per cent come from West Germany, including West Berlin.

## Polls law

Mr Douglas Hogg, Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, rejected in a Commons written reply, a suggestion from Mr Tony Banks (Newham North West, Lab) that he should introduce legislation to establish a code of conduct to cover the methodology and publication of political opinion polls.

## Sugar firms

The Government is to make a statement as soon as practicable on the recommendations of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission relating to the acquisition of British Sugar by Tate and Lyle or Gruppo Ferruzzi, Mr Michael Howard, Under-Secretary for Trade and Industry, said in a written reply.

### PRIME MINISTER

The Prime Minister and Mr Neil Kinnock engaged in heated exchanges during a question time debate on the emergency debate on the Special Branch seizure of films and other material from the BBC in Glasgow.

Mr Kinnock accused the Prime Minister of covering up her own incompetence with injustice. He said that Sir Michael Hirst, the Attorney General, had initiated the action. Mrs Thatcher retorted that the Government had played no part in the decision of the police to apply for a search warrant, nor in the decision of a court to grant the application.

She accused Mr Kinnock of confusing the criminal law with the issuing of injunctions under civil law.

The whole of the unusually long exchanges was accompanied by prolonged uproar, with Conservative MPs laughing at Mr Kinnock and Labour MPs shouting protests at the Prime Minister.

Mr Michael Hirst (Strathkelvin and Bearsden, C) opened the questioning in relation to the Sison affair, and the Prime Minister confirmed that the Metropolitan Police asked the BBC to co-operate and that the BBC refused, unless the police went through all the legal processes.

When asked by the police where the relevant tapes and files were held, the BBC replied: "You will have to take the lot" (Opposition protests and shouts of "No").

Can she also confirm that BBC solicitors liaised in the drafting of the warrant and that the information was in Glasgow was disclosed to the police by Duncan Campbell himself?

Mrs Thatcher: Mr Hirst will know that these are not matters for the Government (Labour protests). It is for the police to decide whether to apply for a search warrant, and for the courts to decide whether to grant an application. The Government does not give orders to the police - (Opposition laughter) - as to how, when and where the law should be applied.

Mr Kinnock: Does the Prime Minister recall saying 10 days ago that the courts are rightly concerned to protect the liberties of people and will not just hand out a blanket injunction not to publish?

Mrs Thatcher: He is wrong. The Attorney General said in a written reply on January 29: "On Friday 23 January the Director of Public Prosecutions, on the request of the Attorney General, asked the Metropolitan

Police to investigate possible breaches of the Official Secrets Act, 1911, arising out of publication in the *New Statesman* magazine of a report entitled "The Parliamentary by-pass operation".

It is clearly a criminal case. It is for the police to decide whether to apply for a search warrant and for the courts to decide whether to grant the application. The police did decide to apply for a search warrant. It was the courts which decided to grant the application. It is not a matter for the Home Secretary or Scottish Secretary or the present ones.

Mr Kinnock: That reply makes clear that, contrary to the Secretary of State for Scotland said yesterday, all this action was initiated directly by the Attorney General, one of her ministers.

Why was it that a few months ago a discussion with the BBC, in her own words, was apparently sufficient to stop one film, but that now it is found necessary to undertake an invasion of the BBC to stop five? Every action by the Government since January 22 was prompted, not by national security, but by an obsession to save her face.

Mrs Thatcher: He is deliberately trying to imply that this is an injunction, when it is a matter of criminal law. Decisions to prosecute under criminal law are for the Attorney General, in his prosecuting capacity, and not for the Government in any way.

Mr Kinnock: The Prime Minister has good cause to know that I will do everything to safeguard national security (Conservative laughter). She also has good reason to know that I will never protect her - (renewed laughter) - incompetence or the injustice she perpetuates.

Mrs Thatcher: Mr Kinnock will do everything except support the police in carrying out their independent duties - their duties under the law. They carry them out impartially and this is not a matter for the Government.

Mr Kinnock: The Prime Minister is killing the rule of law and, with it, the reputation of the police.

Mrs Thatcher: He has completely muddled up injunctions and criminal law.

Mr Kevin McNamara, an Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament, said it was about time that the Prime Minister came clean about the activities of the Attorney General and his dining with people who were subject to criminal inquiries.

The Attorney General had as his guest at the Garrick Club in 1985 Mr Duncan Campbell. On July 17 this year, he had lunch with Mr Duncan Campbell at the BBC's expense to discuss the series *The Secret Society* and with the document seized by Special Branch. Mr Campbell made a full note of that discussion. Should not that note now be put into the public domain? (Labour cheers).

Mrs Thatcher: The Solicitor General dealt with this matter in the House effectively when we had the debate the other day.

Mr Robin Cook (Liverpool, Lab) called for the letter from the Attorney General, Sir Michael Hirst, to which Mr Duncan Campbell, part of which was quoted by the Solicitor General in the Commons on Tuesday, to be made available to MPs.

He said, on a point of order, that it demonstrated that there were material omissions, such as the concluding passage: "Look forward to seeing you on Thursday. Yours ever, Michael" (laughter).

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The Government knew by then that five other programmes formed part of the *Secret Society* series, yet it had expressed no concern about them. There had been no discussion with the BBC about them, no request to the BBC not to show any or all of these five programmes.

Last week the Prime Minister had sought credit for the Government's action when she boasted that after successful discussions between the Government and the BBC, the BBC had agreed not to show specific material on the secret defence project.

"If the Government was as concerned as the Prime Minister claims, then presumably the success was complete, and presumably there were no other concerns about the *Secret Society* programme and presumably no misgivings about secret matters in the other five programmes in this series."

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Acceptance of that contention had been used for partisan purposes by the Government earlier in Prime Minister's question time, but characteristically the Prime Minister had not acknowledged Mr Kinnock's concern for national security (Conservative laughter).

While none of his colleagues would contemplate revealing what had been communicated at that secret briefing, they were free to disclose what had not been said, and no indication had been given that national security had been involved in any way in any of the other five programmes.

That was not surprising in view of the subjects for the other programmes: data, powers of government in war, police, radar and the work of certain Cabinet committees.

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## Plenty of jobs in long term

### EMPLOYMENT

The latest unemployment trend was downwards and a return to full employment was perfectly possible in the long term if growth, low inflation, good industrial relations and creation of additional jobs could all be sustained, Mr Kenneth Clarke, Paymaster General and Minister for Employment, said during Commons questions.

Over the past six months the trend in seasonally-adjusted unemployment had been firmly downwards and the average monthly decrease over that period had been 17,000.

The performance over the past three months had been the best performance for any three-month period in the past 14 years.

Unemployment had been falling all over the country, but the fastest rate of fall had been in the North, the North-west, the West Midlands and Wales, and that was very good news, he said in reply to Mr Sydney Chapman (Chipping Barnet, C).

Mr Ronald Leighton (Newham North East, Lab) said that the record showed that in each of the seven years in which the Government had pursued monetarist policies unemployment had soared. But since the Chancellor's U-turn, or body swerve, in the most recent autumn statement, when public expenditure had been increased, unemployment had reached a plateau and had now started to dip very slightly.

Did that not show that the Government had been wrong for seven years and that as soon as it made a small movement towards implementing Opposition policies there had been an improvement?

Mr Clarke said that that was an original interpretation but in fact the total number of people working had been steadily rising since 1983 and Britain was now experiencing a sustained recovery that was steadily producing more jobs.

He did not think the Government's public spending plans could be described as Opposition policies because Labour wanted to spend £10 billion, and most of that would go on creating new jobs in the country's more left-wing town halls.

Mr John Evans, an Opposition spokesman on employment, said the whole nation would welcome a genuine reduction in unemployment but the recent trends were more to do with fiddling the figures.

Could the House be given some idea of the timescale envisaged when the Prime Minister recently promised a return to full employment?

Mr Clarke said that Mrs Thatcher had said that she saw no reason why they should not look in the long term towards full employment. If growth could be sustained and low inflation, good industrial relations and the creation of additional jobs could be continued that was perfectly possible, but it did require a sustained recovery for a long time yet.

It would be irresponsible of Labour to oppose the new Job Training Scheme for party political reasons because it would dissuade some long-term unemployed people from taking advantage of it, Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Paymaster General, said during Commons questions.

He said that an interim evaluation of the scheme was under way and monitoring would continue as the pilot schemes were extended nationally.

Miss Clare Short, an Opposition spokesman on employment, accused Mr Clarke of not monitoring the pilot schemes before going for expansion because he wanted to get down the unemployment figures rather than help the unemployed.

Proper training was impossible, given the money available, she said.

Mr Clarke denied the allegation on monitoring. He said that the drop-out rate was about 17 per cent and that included many who had gone to jobs.

### COMMENTARY



Geoffrey Smith

How should their European allies be trying to influence American disarmament policy now that the various East-West negotiations are running again? Usually European governments have concentrated on persuading the United States to negotiate positively. "Europe wants a deal" is the message that has been heard most clearly and insistently in Washington.

This is the message that Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, was sending in unmistakable fashion over the weekend. "Let us take Gorbachev seriously", he proclaimed: "let us take Gorbachev at his word".

But European governments have always had another concern about disarmament policy which surfaces from time to time: that the United States should not make an agreement with the Soviet Union that neglects European interests. This anxiety was very evident after Reykjavik.

## Two causes for European alarm

There were two causes for European alarm in what happened there. The United States was prepared to contemplate absurdly sweeping and unrealistic agreements, and parts of the package would have weakened the credibility of the American commitment to Europe. Could the United States really defend Western Europe against the superior conventional forces of the East if it had given up all ballistic missiles and taken home all its Euro missiles?

So it became a European interest to draw President Reagan back from the Reykjavik precipice as much as to push him forward in other directions. That was the purpose of Mrs Thatcher's visit to Camp David in November.

She managed to persuade Mr Reagan in effect to put on ice the idea of eliminating all ballistic missiles after 10 years. At the same time she endorsed the proposal to cut all strategic nuclear forces by 50 per cent and she went along with the proposition to withdraw all medium-range missiles from both East and West Europe.

The British position was put more directly by Sir Geoffrey Howe in a speech to the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London last week. He made quite specific his disapproval of such visions as eliminating all ballistic missiles (the American formulation) or all strategic offensive weapons (the Soviet version).

Neither idea is realistic. Neither promise by either side would be believed by the other. If such an agreement were ever made it would be ineffective.

Sir Geoffrey's speech has subsequently attracted the fire of Mr Richard Perle, President Reagan's powerful Assistant Secretary of Defense, who has been on a European visit. It is hard for the European to form a judgement on Mr Perle's specific complaint: that Britain would be prepared to accept inadequate arrangements for verifying a ban on chemical weapons.

But such public strictures do not come well from a member of an Administration that itself negotiated with such a lack of rigour at Reykjavik. The British Government has if anything, accepted too much of the American negotiating position there.

Mrs Thatcher evidently feels that she is committed to the zero-zero option on European missiles. But it is not in Western Europe's interest to remove all medium-range missiles from Europe so long as the Soviet Union is permitted to keep a hundred SS20s in Asia.

European leaders should therefore, it seems to me, be careful what advice they press upon Washington at this time. It might become necessary to bid Mr Reagan back from a bad settlement as to push him forward to a good one.

Even a cut of 50 per cent in strategic forces would require extremely careful negotiation. The difficulty is that the American Administration may be in no mood at this time to take such care.

President Reagan is probably eager for a major settlement, partly because in his heart he does believe in the elimination of nuclear weapons and partly because it would divert attention from Iranagate.

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### Lord Scarman's warning

## Alienation putting society in danger

The following report of a Lords debate on the inner cities appeared in later editions of this newspaper yesterday.

A warning about the future of British society if the alienation of disadvantaged people, particularly in the inner cities, was allowed to continue, was given in the House of Lords by Lord Scarman (Ind).

In the debate, he said: "Those suffering these disadvantages, a suffering greatly enhanced by the existence in our inner cities of racial disadvantage, prejudice, are in danger of being alienated from the mainstream of British society."

"If we allow that alienation to develop or to become a steady weed in our society, I fear for the future of the country."

Lord Young of Graftonham, Secretary of State for Employment, said that the stagnant broadsheet ground of all these troubles had been the town planners' dream of the 1950s and 1960s, the municipal madness of the tower blocks and soulless housing estates.

"The problem has not been lack of policies, nor the lack of money. Central government is spending money in our inner cities, more than £700 million this year in the inner city partnership areas alone, on employment, the environment and industry programmes."

"The authorities are spending vast sums, too. How well and

wisely I am content to leave the Audit Commission to judge."

Lady David, for the Opposition, said a home was the most basic need but hundreds of thousands did not have one. About 1.2 million were on local authority waiting lists. Everyone but the Government seemed convinced that more resources were needed.

"The Government remained complacent and hearing Lord Young's speech I did not somehow get the feeling that he had really got a hold on the problem. It did not have much vision. The Government is not yet aware of the disintegration which is not far off. The loss of hope and morale, particularly among the young."

"The resources it is putting into solving the problem are pathetically inadequate. I hope we will now bring the Government face-to-face with reality and persuade it to take the measures which alone can save off what I fear could be terrifying consequences ahead."

Lord Bonham-Carter said that with high unemployment and a shortage of housing in an area of shorted population it was not surprising that Tower Hamlets had a disgraceful number of racially motivated attacks. It was the prime responsibility of the Government.

It was an irony that Tower Hamlets and the City of London

### HOUSE OF LORDS

lay cheek by jowl. "The only characteristic they share", he said to laughter, "is that neither is notably law abiding. Whereas one has suffered neglect at the hands of the Government the other has basked in the sunshine of its approval until it was a bit too far."

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, said that frustration, lack of hope and a sense of powerlessness were an inflammable mixture which could be ignited all too easily in Britain's deprived inner city areas.

"Our society is in real danger if a significant group in it comes to feel that the way to obtain change is to opt out of the written and unwritten rules and relationships that maintain our social patterns and succumb instead to forces of unreason and despair."

He was unrepentant about drawing attention to the issues facing the urban areas in the report *Faith in the City*. It painted a convincing and worrying picture of a divided society and one where the divisions were widening.

Lord Soper (Lab) said there was a need for an infusion of money to improve the situation of inner cities. Only when that money had been expended could

the next stage be tackled. That should be approached together with the voluntary efforts of the Christian churches. Privatization was not the answer; it represented the very denial of responsibility or fellowship.

The Earl of Longford (Lab) said that the Thatcherite doctrine was that the country wanted more inequality and that was what it was getting.

The Bishop of Liverpool, the Right Rev David Sheppard, said that if massive unemployment and urban deprivation, the running sore in the side of the nation, could be helped by only 4p in the pound on income tax, they should thank God and get on with it. Some were urging the Chancellor actually to reduce income tax by about that amount.

"If that is the choice can there even be two ways about it?" Some information suggested that the Government was ready to be more popular than lower taxes.

Westminster and Liverpool town hall bore some responsibility for the confrontations in Liverpool and he wanted partnership again; it was the key to so much.

He acknowledged that the Government had continued substantially with project funding, but questions had been raised which required a broader, deeper answer.

## Second Trident submarine contract likely this year

The following report of a Commons debate on the Royal Navy appeared in later editions of this newspaper yesterday.

The Government expected to place the contract for its second Trident submarine later this year, Mr John Stanley, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, said when opening a debate on the Royal Navy.

Mr David O'Neill, an Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament, said that there was a continuing and consistent crisis of funding within the Navy created in large measure by the Government's commitment to Trident. In the light of that the Opposition welcomed any reduction in the cost of the Trident programme.

Secret British nuclear equipment may or may not be in the possession of the Soviet Union, but what was HMS *Splendid* presumably it had no other concerns about the *Secret Society* programme and presumably no misgivings about secret matters in the other five programmes in this series."

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The question which had to be answered was: Why, when it had been known for months that Mr Campbell was in possession of secret material, which the Government regarded as damaging to national security, no action was taken until two weeks ago?

Sea were likely to bring the possibility of nuclear war closer. Sir Edward de Caen (Taunton, C) said that without a strong merchant navy, Britain could be held to ransom by its enemies in peacetime.

There must be doubts about whether the British merchant fleet was adequate to fulfil the roles foreseen for it in times of conflict.

Of the 54 merchant ships requisitioned for use during the Falklands conflict, more than half had been sold and it would be impossible to mount another Falklands operation today.

The apparent complacency of ministers was remarkable. The Prime Minister had recently said that there were sufficient merchant



# Consultants' £8.2m fee to computerize collection of taxes

By Richard Evans, Political Correspondent

The Inland Revenue last year paid private consultants up to £136,000 each, excluding expenses, to help to computerize Britain's tax collecting system.

And they have since negotiated an increase of up to 63 per cent in their fees, which is likely to take the salaries of some experts near £200,000 this year.

A National Audit Office report yesterday disclosed that in 1985-86 a total of 159 consultants brought in to mastermind the switch to information technology (IT) were paid £8.2 million, with 29 of them collecting more than £100,000 each, and four receiving £136,240. This year the bill is expected to reach £11.5 million.

Their earnings averaged more than four times the cost of equivalent grades of staff within the Inland Revenue, and were topped up by additional payments for subsistence, travelling and "other expenses".

In spite of an internal review of the need for consultants and the scope for replacing them with Civil Servants,

"it would be unrealistic to expect a significant reduction of numbers in the short term," the report says. The Inland Revenue was now "inextricably dependent" on PwC and CSC, the two companies providing the experts.

Most of the consultants have been involved in the computerization of PAYE, the largest one project undertaken in Western Europe. An Inland Revenue spokesman defended the large fees yesterday: "We have never been secretive about this. The people who get these sums have considerable, if not unique expertise."

"Putting all this together, keeping it on time and within budget was achieved by recognizing you need particular skills. If you don't have them within the Civil Service, you have to get them outside. It has been a case of getting a handful of people in the world who have the necessary expertise."

The Inland Revenue spent £77.6 million on computers and other high technology equipment last year and about

£25 million on information technology staffing.

But the report says that a lot of the consultancy costs were due to lack of adequately trained Civil Servants and the loss of others to better paid jobs in private industry. More than a third of the consultants employed early last year were not engaged on specialist work.

General demand for IT staff has for many years outstripped supply, particularly in government departments, and despite measures to overcome these shortages the position is worsening.

The Inland Revenue has resorted to a wide range of recruitment measures in an attempt to fill vacancies "but numbers still fall well short of requirements". Last April the tax collectors were still short of 250 people needed to work with IT.

While the report praises the way the Inland Revenue has made the transfer to information technology, it says that potential savings and improved value for money could be put in jeopardy if staffing shortages are not remedied.

## 'Conmen planned to place dud cheques'

A former Texas convict who ran two bogus banks on the West Indies island of Montserrat teamed up with two men to "litter London with dud cheques and money orders", a Central Criminal Court jury was told yesterday.

One of the men, Gianni de Simone, attempted to buy "a \$10 million building" in Knightsbridge with his friend Sebastiano Saia, with a deposit of about \$1 million, according to Mr Michael Worsley, QC.

For some months Alexander Protti, who called himself Count Protti, was staying at the Ritz Hotel in Piccadilly while he and his two friends were trying to impress shopkeepers and business men with titles they adopted, such as knight, count or baron, Mr Worsley said.

Mr Simone, aged 40, of Darien House, Darien Road, Battersea, south-west London, and Mr Saia, aged 39, of Baker's Mews, Manchester Square, Marylebone, central London, both described as financial consultants, variously pleaded not guilty to 10 charges of attempting to obtain by deception property, including two gold watches from Cartier, money, including \$64,615, and documents concerning loan agreements in 1985. Mr Protti, the Texan, has not been arrested.

They further deny dishonestly attempting to obtain a cheque from the Swiss Bank Corporation on July 4, 1985, by falsely representing that they were legitimately concerned in the £9.5 million sale of 6 Prince of Gales.

Mr Worsley said that Mr Protti and the two defendants also pretended, during their career as confidence tricksters in London, that they were members of the Knights of the Maltese Order of St John. The hearing continues.



John Morris, the broadcaster, being taken for a walk yesterday by a Burmese mountain dog, a basset hound and Sugar, Adrian Mole's television mongrel. He was helping to launch an RSPCA appeal involving "sponsored walks" by schools (Photograph: Peter Trivnor).

## PhD blacklist is extended

By John Clare, Education Correspondent

Half the PhD students supported by the Economic and Social Research Council do not complete their theses, according to Sir Douglas Hague, the council's chairman.

Every year the council offers grants worth £15,000 to up to 300 students, who are each supposed to complete a thesis within four years. Until recently only a quarter met the deadline.

In 1985 the council blacklisted nine universities and polytechnics where fewer than

one in 10 PhD students submitted a thesis within four years.

Sir Douglas said that from this year support would be denied to students at institutions where fewer than a quarter of those funded by the ESRC were meeting the deadline. Next year the threshold would be raised to 40 per cent.

This year's sanction means that 11 more universities and two polytechnics have been added to the blacklist. The universities include Bath,

where only 13 per cent of PhD students are submitting a thesis on time; Bristol (21 per cent); City (20 per cent); Leicester (10 per cent) and Sussex (15 per cent). Sir Douglas described the performance of ESRC students as appalling and blamed university lecturers for "condoning a casual approach" to the supervision of research students.

But he said that his tough policy had been vindicated by a dramatic improvement in the proportion of students who are meeting the deadline.

## Army may pull down Balmoral mansion

The Queen is offering a derelict mansion house near Balmoral in the Highlands to the Territorial Army for demolition practice.

Delnadamph Lodge, 50 miles west of Aberdeen, has lain empty since it was bought seven years ago as part of a £1 million land deal. At one stage it was thought it would be given to the Prince and Princess of Wales as a wedding present.

But the 12-bedroom mansion has remained unoccupied and fallen into disrepair. Buckingham Palace confirmed yesterday that the demolition of the Victorian hunting lodge was being considered.

An Army spokesman in Edinburgh said that the job was being offered to the Royal Engineers as a training exercise.

"The work would be carried out free of charge by the Territorials. It would come under our military aid to the civil community scheme, where we only charge expenses such as petrol and materials," he said.

The seven-acre Delnadamph sporting estate has been incorporated into neighbouring Balmoral. The empty lodge and several cottages went with the land.

A spokesman for Gordon District Council said the lodge was not a listed building and there was unlikely to be any objection to a demolition warrant.

Mr Nigel Lindsay, a housing advice worker for the Shelter campaign for the homeless in Aberdeen, said that while the lodge would be of no use to the campaign, "there has been a tradition in the last 200 years in the Highlands of landowners demolishing houses when they get in the way of country pursuits. This seems to be another example."

## Ruling may end 'made in' labels

By Sheila Guna, Political Staff

Labels such as *Made in Taiwan* may become a thing of the past unless the Government can find a way around a European court ruling.

A clause on the end of the Consumer Protection Bill repeals the Trade Descriptions Act, which lays down that consumers must be able to see where goods are made.

The Bill, dealing mainly with product liability, is completing its passage through the Lords and is expected to receive the Royal Assent before the summer recess.

The European Court of Human Rights ordered the Government to repeal the Act as a barrier to trade between member states and so contrary to the Treaty of Rome.

Ministers are trying to find a compromise within the treaty, which will allow Britain to keep the legal requirement for goods to be marked with the country of origin.

One proposal is that goods entering Britain from outside the EEC could still be required to carry their country of origin. But such a provision could be bypassed by bringing in goods via a member state.

Some British manufacturers have been campaigning against revoking the Act. But neither the Confederation of British Industry nor the

Consumers' Association is actively opposing the proposal.

Miss Barbara Walker, the CBI's head of commercial affairs, praised the Government's determined fight in Brussels but spoke out against changing the law within an unrelated Bill.

"What business needs is honest, wholesome legislation with no noxious additives. It needs it properly labelled with full disclosure of its contents and instructions for use, such as will cause no adverse reactions, and will bring positive consumer satisfaction."

"These are the standards to which business and the CBI have to work for their customers, why not the legislators too?"

When the law is changed the CBI is advising firms to market their goods as *Made in Britain*; check the country of origin of products they buy; and tell the confederation if there is unfair competition from unmarked foreign goods.

The Consumers' Association said that it was against a mandatory requirement for goods to state where they were made. It believed that where it was relevant or important for consumers to know the country of origin, manufacturers will make it their business to carry a label.

## Students ban furs on campus

Students at Exeter University have banned the wearing of furs on campus after unanimously agreeing to a resolution condemning the fur trade.

The move effectively commits them to take a leading role in efforts to abolish the trade.

Notices declaring the university "A Fur Free Zone" have been posted and people have been warned that they face eviction, if they wear furs. The action is believed to be the first of its kind by a British university, although students at King's College, Cambridge, have already put their ban out-of-bounds to those wearing furs.

Exeter University's Guild of Students agreed to initiate the campaign among its 6,000 members after a motion moved by Miss Sally Knockner, aged 21.

The Animal Liberation Front yesterday claimed that seven leading stores had stopped selling furs as a result of attacks on their premises during the past 12 months.

## £110m project for expansion of airport

Plans for a £110 million expansion of Glasgow airport, which include doubling the size of the passenger terminal, were unveiled yesterday.

The project also features a new walkway from the terminal to international flights, a new airport road and another airport hotel.

Scottish Airports Ltd, which also manages Edinburgh, Prestwick and Aberdeen airports, has applied for outline planning permission.

## 'Resign' call to county head

Parents of pupils at a public school which went bankrupt with estimated debts of nearly half a million pounds called yesterday for the resignation of Captain Thomas Dunne as Lord Lieutenant of Hereford and Worcester.

Captain Dunne was chairman of the governors of Lucton School in Hereford and Worcester.

## Rastafarian in election move

Kuomba Balogun, a Rastafarian community leader in St Paul's, Bristol, has been short-listed as a possible Labour candidate for the city council.

Mr Balogun, aged 25, was convicted of assaulting two policemen during last year's drug raids in the city. His three-month suspended jail sentence was later reduced to two months on appeal.

## Liberal on secrets charge

By Craig Seton

A former Liberal councillor alleged to have obtained confidential social security files to smear a Labour Party rival, appeared at Birmingham Crown Court yesterday charged under section two of the Official Secrets Act.

Mr Stephen Kirkham, aged 31, was accused of unlawfully obtaining details of claims for supplementary benefit made by Mrs Carole McKeown, a Labour councillor in the Kingsbury ward of Birmingham City Council, where he was a Liberal councillor.

Mr Anthony Palmer, QC, for the prosecution, said Mr Kirkham's plan was to jeopardize Labour's chances in the 1984 local elections.

He said Mr Kirkham approached his former election agent and Liberal supporter, Miss Catherine Purcell, who worked as a typist at the DHSS office in Erdington. She stayed behind at work one night and photocopied files.

Mr Kirkham, of Grange Road, King's Heath, Birmingham, denied the charge. The case continues today.

## Dividends return to the Co-op

The Co-op "divi", replaced in the late 1960s by dividend stamps, is coming back (Derek Harris writes).

The scheme, announced for Scotland yesterday and due in parts of the South-east in April, will mean discounts of up to 10 per cent off a wide range of goods from package holidays to cars and services that include driving lessons and funerals.

There will also be regular cash vouchers to set against shopping bills, initially two of £1 each month which can be used if a bill is £10 or more.

But to gain the privileges shoppers will have to become Co-op members by paying £1. The old dividend payments, paid retrospectively usually at the rate of a shilling for every pound spent, were also linked to Co-op membership.

The new dividend is the inspiration of the Co-operative Wholesale Society (CWS) which with its CIS insurance arm and Co-operative Bank subsidiary is the financial powerhouse.

The prime target of the new drive is young married couples.

## Remand changes attacked

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The prison population will be forced up by Home Office proposals which will deny remand prisoners historic rights, the Prison Reform Trust claimed yesterday.

The trust's criticism is part of mounting concern about government moves to extend the maximum period of a remand in custody from eight to 28 days, before another court appearance. Opportunities for bail will be reduced, the trust argues.

Commenting on a Home Office discussion paper, the trust says there will be an increase in waiting time for trial and the number of defendants unnecessarily remanded in custody. Regular remand hearings

are an essential safeguard ensuring contact with lawyers and an opportunity to evaluate applications for bail.

"The Home Office discussion document proposes to remove these benefits from defendants in the interests of administrative convenience and cost-cutting. This does not appear to us to be a proper basis for removing an historic right from accused persons."

Dr Stephen Shaw, the trust's director, said yesterday: "The Government's proposal to extend the period of custodial remands is a shocking indictment of a system which places administrative convenience above the rights of people considered innocent in the eyes of the law."

The trust argues that regular court appearances enable lawyers to re-evaluate cases to see if new applications for bail should be made; they ensure that courts consider remand decisions and the progress of cases with the utmost attention and provide visible evidence of the defendant's well-being.

There has been a big increase in the number of long-term boys who receive custodial sentences in Wales, according to a Welsh Office report released yesterday.

It discloses that in the three years up to 1984 the number of boys aged between 14 and 16 who were given custodial sentences rose by 44 per cent.

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## WORLD SUMMARY

## CIA chief faces Irangate quiz

Washington — Mr Robert Gates, below, nominated by President Reagan as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, faces tough questioning at Senate confirmation hearings on his role in the Iran arms fiasco (Christopher Thomas writes). But the choice of Mr Gates is obviously popular on both sides of Congress and his confirmation is virtually assured.

A Senate Intelligence Committee report made public last week showed that Mr Gates, aged 43, attended several top level meetings at which Iran policy was discussed. He testified that he knew of the Iran-Contra connection as early as October 7, six weeks before it was disclosed by Mr Edwin Messersmith, the US Attorney-General.

Some members of Congress have argued that the CIA violated the law by failing to inform congressional intelligence committees about the channelling of funds for the Nicaraguan Contras. Mr Gates is certain to be asked why he did not inform Congress. He drew strong praise from both sides of Capitol Hill yesterday as a skilled politician with a reputation for innovation.



## Corruption charges

Moscow (Reuters) — The Kremlin yesterday confirmed that Mr Yuri Churbanov, son-in-law of Leonid Brezhnev, the former Soviet leader, has been arrested and is under investigation on charges of corruption.

Mr Gennady Gerasimov, head of the Foreign Ministry's Information Directorate, told a news briefing that Mr Churbanov, a former first deputy Minister of the Interior, was "accused of corruption and bribe-taking".

Mr Churbanov, who is married to Brezhnev's daughter Galina, was removed from his post in December 1984, two years after his father-in-law's death, and given a minor job at the ministry.

Analysts said the decision to order his arrest was clearly sanctioned at the highest level in the Kremlin. Last week the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, bitterly criticized what he termed the moral decay of the last years of Brezhnev's rule.

## EEC Aids Sakharov study

Brussels (Reuters) — The European Community's executive Commission announced yesterday to set up a joint anti-Aids campaign with African countries affected.

Signor Lorenzo Natali, the Commissioner in charge of development, said collaboration was essential on research and preventive action.

The joint programme would tighten control at blood banks in certain African states, provide medical equipment and set up links between laboratories.

Boston (AP) — Dr Andrei Sakharov, the Soviet dissident, is working to determine the circumstances of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster and to suggest ways to improve his country's nuclear plants.

After returning from Moscow, Mr Alexei Semionov, his stepson, said the physicist was "almost exhausted" from his work on nuclear theory and his continuing human rights efforts.

Mr Semionov, aged 30, did not elaborate on the nature of Dr Sakharov's work on Chernobyl.

## Aircraft in near miss

Los Angeles — Just five months after an Aeromexico jet and a small plane collided over Los Angeles, killing 82 people, there was almost a recurrence at the weekend in virtually the same spot (Ivor Davis writes).

Mr Russell Parks, of the Federal Aviation Administration, said that Aeromexico flight 498, a DC 9 on the same flight that crashed in August, was coming in to land at some 6,000 ft in air space reserved for big jets, when it narrowly missed a Cessna which was not seen by traffic controllers. The aircraft passed with 300-500 ft.

## Heysel arrest

Brussels (AFP) — The policeman in charge of operations at the Heysel Stadium on the night of the 1985 European Cup Final tragedy has been charged with manslaughter as investigations continue.

Captain Johan Mahieu joins two others already facing the same charge. They are Albert Roosen, secretary of the Belgian Football Union, and Major Michel Kessier, who was in charge of the police district at the time.

## Afghan killing

Moscow (Reuters) — The head of Afghanistan's national reconciliation programme in a district of eastern Nangarhar province has been killed.

Tass reported that the man, Inayatullah, and his son were abducted and killed last Wednesday in a criminal action aimed at undermining the reconciliation process launched by Dr Najib, the Afghan Communist Party leader, in an effort to end the eight years of war.

## Britain sets aside US criticism in bid for chemical weapons ban

From Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain's leading role in the search for an international ban on chemical weapons is to forge ahead despite a bitter attack on Whitehall's proposals by a right-wing member of the US Administration.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, and a senior Soviet official, Mr Vadim Zagladin, agreed in discussions at the Foreign Office yesterday that the time was ripe for progress towards the ban.

It will almost certainly be discussed between Mr Thatcher and Mr Gorbachev during the Prime Minister's visit to Moscow at the end of March.

The Soviet Union has reaffirmed its willingness to treat the British compromise plan on chemical weapons as the basis for discussion. The US Administration has yet to take a view, but Mr Richard Perle, the assistant US Defence Secretary, has strongly opposed it in two speeches.

Mr Perle flew back to Washington yesterday after having failed to convince British officials of his arguments. He opposed the whole concept of an international agreement, on the grounds that it would be impossible to enforce, and said that the West should equip itself to match Soviet capabilities.

He criticized Britain for having put forward a proposal which in effect watered down Washington's central demand for an automatic right of challenge. The US has proposed that if either side suspected cheating by the other it would be able to demand an immediate inspection. Moscow rejected this flatly.

Britain broke the deadlock by proposing a qualified right of challenge. Whitehall's initiative was first made in July, was broadly accepted by the Soviet Union in September and November, and was discussed this week at the resumed 40-nation conference on disarmament in Geneva.

Mr Perle said: "Even our British allies have urged an inspection scheme that is rather more to the Soviets' liking, because it would virtually guarantee that no timely inspection could be carried out."

He accused Britain and other allies of being too ready to compromise on arms control issues generally, and too unwilling to criticize Soviet violations of earlier treaties.

He charged Sir Geoffrey implicitly with "mealy-mouthed evasion" when asked to criticize Moscow. Mr Perle, aged 45, clashed with Mr Michael Heseltine, Defence Secretary, in 1985 in similar circumstances. He wanted a forthright British condemnation of a new Soviet radar at Krasnoyarsk on the grounds that it would violate the 1972 ABM Treaty.

A Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday that Mrs Thatcher and President

Reagan agreed at their Camp David meeting in November that a chemical ban should be item 3 on their arms control priorities.

The first proposal put forward by the US on verification was unacceptable to the Soviet Union, the spokesman said. "We tried to break the log-jam," he said that the Foreign Office was perfectly satisfied that the British proposal would not result in a chemical weapons ban being unverifiable.

Other Whitehall sources emphasized that Mrs Thatcher would speak to Mr Gorbachev not as an intermediary but as a committed member of the Western alliance, and that they would talk in broad political terms rather than in details.

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## Pravda gives West a voice

Moscow (Reuters) — Pravda introduced yesterday a new feature on international affairs and published the full text of an article by Senator Robert Dole of the United States proclaiming the Salt 2 treaty dead.

The Communist Party paper said that the column, titled "Looking from different angles", would appear regularly with comments by Western politicians on current affairs and replies from Soviet analysts.

Pravda has increasingly given space to Western figures in recent months in a policy change reflecting the Kremlin's glasnost (openness) drive. The Western commentaries are always balanced by the Soviet point of view.

Yesterday's edition gave equal space to Senator Dole, whose article was first published in *The New York Times* on January 18, and to Pravda's international commentator, Nikolai Kurdyumov.

Senator Dole, the Republican leader in the Senate, began by conjuring up the

image of Frankenstein, saying that his monster could serve as a useful reminder of the dangers of trying to revive a corpse. "Salt 2 is dead and buried," he declared, referring to the US decision to breach the unratified 1979 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty by

Though the Americans "have their hands tied", arms control negotiators are "for the first time working with paper and pencils" on proposals for controlling nuclear ballistic, medium-range and space weapons, Mr Yuri Vorontsov, head of the Soviet delegation, said yesterday (Alan McGregor writes from Geneva). The seventh round of arms talks began last month.

deploying its 131st B-52 bomber armed with cruise missiles last November.

He accused Moscow of having violated Salt 2 flagrantly by deploying two new types of missile, and said that Democrats urging continued observance of the treaty were undermining the chances for

● WASHINGTON: In an unusual step, the White House has dissociated itself publicly from Mr Perle's criticism of Sir Geoffrey and of West European policy (Michael Ebyon writes). It also said that Mr Perle's remarks on arms control did not represent the views of the Administration.

Mr Perle embarrassed the Administration and Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, by suggesting that anyone who would contemplate a nuclear-free world was being silly and unrealistic. Such a proposal was made in Iceland by President Reagan.

Mr Martin Fitzwater, the White House press secretary, said that "on this occasion Richard did not represent the Administration's views". He said that the Munich symposium was designed to elicit candid and personal views, and Mr Perle took the opportunity to hear.

His remarks led to fierce argument at the annual defence symposium with Mr Michael Alexander, the British ambassador to Nato.

Mr Weinberger, who asserted on Monday that the Nato alliance was in fine shape, was said to be unhappy with his influential assistant's remarks.

Mr Perle himself has been hinting recently that he intends to resign soon, and has now told Mr Weinberger of his intentions. A White House official said the resignation was expected "imminently", but Mr Fitzwater said yesterday he had not received any word or official indication.

Mr Perle has threatened to leave in the past, but eventually changed his mind. Last year he was circulating an outline for a novel that appeared to be a fictionalized account of his clashes with Mr Richard Burt, the former assistant Secretary of State for European affairs.

Publishers were offering bids of over £200,000, but Mr Perle withdrew the book after criticism that he could not continue in office if he accepted such a contract.

A photograph of Mr Alan Stein, one of the abducted Beirut University College teachers, accompanied the warning, which was delivered to the *al-Nahar* newspaper only a day after another group, the pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad organization, warned that military action by the United States in Lebanon or in the Gulf would inevitably result in the death of two other American hostages.

Refuting the charge of a Soviet arms build-up, he said that figures presented by Moscow at the Reykjavik summit meeting in October showed that the US had nearly one and a half times as many nuclear warheads as did the Soviet Union.

Mr Kurdyumov repeated Moscow's contention that the new Soviet SS-24 missile was deployed under the terms of the treaty.

"It is universally recognized that observance of the Salt 2 treaty guarantees strategic stability," Mr Kurdyumov wrote. He noted a Kremlin decision to continue observing Salt 2 and said that Senator Dole's contention that Soviet leaders viewed the arms pact as outdated was false.

It has asked the Swiss to protest about Mr Seib's detention and is demanding his immediate release. Switzerland handles US interests in

## Kidnap protest in Beirut



Women demonstrating at Beirut University College against the kidnap of four US teachers.

## Muslim militias ordered to prepare for attack by US

By Juan Carlos Garmuzio, Beirut

The kidnapers of four foreign hostages yesterday called on all Muslim militias in Lebanon to prepare for a possible military strike by the United States, and repeated their threats to kill the captives.

The organization, calling itself the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine, which is holding three American teachers and an Indian-born professor, said it had moved them to another secret hideout to prevent a rescue operation.

"Information available indicates that Washington intends to carry out a military attack on the centres of the Islamic forces under the pretext of fighting terrorism and freeing hostages," a statement by the group said.

A photograph of Mr Alan Stein, one of the abducted Beirut University College teachers, accompanied the warning, which was delivered to the *al-Nahar* newspaper only a day after another group, the pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad organization, warned that military action by the United States in Lebanon or in the Gulf would inevitably result in the death of two other American hostages.

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The alleged movement of captives by the first group came as US warships were reported steaming closer to Lebanon amid a series of detailed but conflicting reports about the strength of the American task force, which is led by the aircraft carrier, USS Nimitz.

According to reports from Cyprus, the Nimitz, nine escort ships and the helicopter carrier Saipan, with 30 helicopters aboard, were yesterday south of the island. The presence of 1,900 marines and commandos in the eastern Mediterranean has suggested that a seaborne landing in Lebanon could be an American contingency plan.

Other reports said that the aircraft carrier John F Kennedy and nine escort ships were on their way from Malaga. The Americans have made clear that the task force is on standby in the event that Washington should choose to respond to the hostage crisis with military action.

Mr Hussein Moussavi, a pro-Iranian Shia Muslim leader in Baalbek, said that Islamic forces were ready to confront the Americans.

Washington "would pay dearly" for any military action in Lebanon.

"We challenge the US to send a couple of hundred of their best fighters into Lebanon to have face-to-face combat with our Muslim fighters," he said.

According to Mr Moussavi, an American attack would achieve as little as previous assaults by the US and France in the Bekaa Valley in 1984.

The Muslim sector of Beirut and the population of southern Lebanon yesterday observed a one-day strike against the abduction of the four teachers. Students marched through west Beirut to condemn the kidnappings and small groups chanted anti-Israeli slogans.

Telephones in Lebanon's telex and telephone links with the outside world were badly disrupted yesterday by technical problems aggravated by a strike in west Beirut (Reuters reports).

NASHVILLE: The Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board has asked the State Department to exempt its missionaries from an order that all Americans leave Lebanon (AP reports).

He is a fully credentialed, working journalist — and a darn good one. According to his colleagues, so today we send this message to Tehran. loud and clear: Release Gerald Seib now — immediately and unconditionally — so he can rejoin his wife and family."

Mr Seib had spent 10 days in Iran as part of a group of 57 correspondents who were invited by Iran to tour the front.

BAGHDAD: Iraq sent warplanes to make retaliatory raids on Iranian cities yesterday, one hour after a missilesmashed into Baghdad (Reuters reports).

Mr Botha was forced to write a letter of apology to President Botha for having failed to clear his controversial views with the Cabinet before airing them in public.

Meanwhile, Mr Botha seems likely to face an unusual personal challenge in his Western constituency in Johannesburg where a retired chief interrogator of the security police says he will stand as an independent candidate against the Foreign Minister.

Former police brigadier, Mr Theunis "Rooi Rus" Swanepoel, aged 58, said he would be campaigning for more powers for the security forces.

"I've detained thousands in my time. I'd happily detain 10 times more. South Africa needs my services again," he said.

Mr Swanepoel, whose Afrikaans nickname means "Red Russian", claimed the police were hamstrung by the restrictions placed on their freedom of action.

He said: "Their right hands are being tied behind their backs as they are thrown into the ring and told 'Fight, you bastards'."

## Senator's \$10,000 croissants

From Christopher Thomas Washington

The most expensive breakfast that Washington has ever known is on offer from Senator Lloyd Bentsen, a Democrat from Texas. He is inviting people for croissants and coffee once a month throughout 1987 and 1988 at a cost of \$10,000 a head, to be donated to his re-election campaign fund.

The first of the 8 am get-togethers was packed last week, and so far at least 40 people have signed up to attend the breakfasts regularly. The Senator is the new finance committee chairman. In Washington, political power ensures access to fabulous amounts of political money.

He has formed a Chairman's Council, membership of which is ensured by guest-payment for breakfast. It will be relying on members of the Chairman's Council for advice, assistance and early financial support crucial to a successful campaign, he wrote to lobbyists and political action committees.

He told the first breakfast meeting that the aim of the council "is to talk about matters of trade and taxation and anything anyone wants to raise".

Political action committees are allowed to give a candidate a maximum of \$5,000 for the primary race and another \$5,000 for a general election. So Senator Bentsen's price tag goes to the limit of the law.



## Young film star moves on to tackle Beethoven

West Boylston, Massachusetts (AP) — Alicia Witt, above, who spoke her first word at one month, quoted Shakespeare at 12 months and starred in the film *Dune* at seven, has found a new challenge at the age of 11.

She now plays anything from Mozart sonatas to Broadway ballads at a cafeteria to pay for her budding career as a concert pianist.

Her mother, Mrs Diane Witt, said that Alicia has won every piano competition she has entered after only three years of classical training. But on the salary of her father, a teacher, the family cannot travel far to contests.

Alicia said "hi" at one month old and began reading at seven months. At two years

she knew the names of every member of the US Cabinet and shocked an Internal Revenue Service agent who visited the house by reading aloud a tax guide, Mrs Witt said.

A published photograph of the toddler engrossed in a women's magazine led to articles about her talents and to appearances on television. Her horticultural studies have led her to grow prize-winning roses and she has written 100 pages of notes on a house spider's mating habits.

She had never seen a film when the family flew to Mexico for the filming of *Dune*. She was cast in the role of a child born with the memory of several generations because she charmed the director with a recitation of state capitals.

## Pretoria election campaign focuses on sanctions

From Michael Heinsby Cape Town

Mr R. F. "Pik" Botha, South Africa's Foreign Minister, said yesterday that rejection of foreign interference in his country's affairs would form one of the Government's main planks in its general election campaign.

Mr Botha said that he detected "a strong anti-United States feeling" here, and that he was confident the ruling National Party (NP) would win an even bigger majority in the House of Assembly, the white chamber of Parliament, than it has now on May 6.

"We should send a good signal to the outside world through a good victory in this election that the white electorate at least stands behind this government... (and that) there is no way that they are going to break us with sanctions measures," Mr Botha declared.

Strong support for the NP in the election could also "have the effect of persuading black leaders that this is the element in the white electorate with whom they must negotiate".

Black leaders were holding back, he suggested, because of intimidation and a mistaken belief that the NP was losing support.

Mr Botha said that it was not far-fetched to blame the American sanctions measures for the violence of black against black in the townships and the reluctance of blacks to enter into talks. It was impossible, he asserted, for moderate black leaders here to appear more moderate than the US Congress.

"It is a tragedy that this powerful country, the United

States, can send machines to the planets but when it comes to judging political affairs on earth, they are hopeless, they are absolutely hopeless," Mr Botha said.

The recent audience granted by Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, to Mr Oliver Tambo, the president of the banned African National Congress (ANC) was "an evil thing". Such contacts would not have a moderating influence on the ANC, he said. "The ANC laughs at Shultz."

Mr Botha said that it was

## Black police held after shootings

From Our Own Correspondent, Cape Town

Three black "special constables" have been suspended from duty and are in custody after a shooting incident on Monday night in the black township of Taaje, outside Grahamstown in the Eastern Cape, in which four people died and four were wounded.

A statement by the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said "the justifiability of the actions of the special constables" was being urgently investigated.

The policemen were keeping watch on a school in the township. "Reports said they were shot at from a certain direction, whereupon they answered the fire and four people were killed and four wounded," the statement said.

The black force of "special constables" was formed last year for rapid deployment to black townships where there is unrest, to relieve pressure on regular police and army units.

"Special constables" are armed and sent on to the streets after a much shorter training period than are members of the regular police force. This may account for the unusual speed with which the three policemen were suspended from duty, and the investigation into their actions being made public.

The "specials", regarded by black militants as traitors and widely unpopular in the townships, have been the targets of attack. One, Mr Solomon Kondo, aged 33, was stoned to death and then burnt by a mob in the Guguletu township outside Cape Town early on Monday morning.

His relatives said yesterday he had been warned several times by militants to leave the force, which he joined in desperation after having failed to find work. In December petrol bombs were twice thrown at his home.

In Mdantsane, a sprawling black township in the Ciskei

tribal homeland near East London, six people were hacked and bludgeoned to death and their bodies set alight with petrol-filled rubber tyres on Sunday night, according to press reports.

The killings, in which the dead were all aged between 18 and 22, may have been a sequel to a fatal stabbing during a drunken quarrel the previous night. It was not clear whether there was any political motivation.

JOHANNESBURG: More than 2,000 black miners have left President Steyn gold mine, in the Orange Free state, where 39 men have been killed and 177 injured in inter-tribal faction fighting since December (Ray Kennedy writes).

Their action comes after 10 more men were killed last week in the fighting, mainly between Basuto migrant workers from Lesotho and Xhosa from the independent Transkei Bantustan.

Whether he still held the view he expressed this time last year that the Government's reforms would be bound to lead in time to South Africa's having a black president — a remark which angered other members of the Cabinet.

"I am not prepared to discuss it. I'm not prepared to make any comment on it. I'm going into an election now. That is past history... I accepted the discipline the party meted out to me, and I accept and respect the President's right to discipline me," he said.

Mr Botha was forced to write a letter of apology to President Botha for having failed to clear his controversial views with the Cabinet before airing them in public.



## El Salvador's guerrilla war

## Army tries softly, softly approach in effort to win hearts and minds

From Alan Tomlinson, Lotoliquillo, Morazan Province, El Salvador

It was not the way the Army used to wage war in this guerrilla-occupied north-eastern province. Instead of air attacks or mortar bombardments the village was softened up last week by the operatic strains of the Salvadorean national anthem played by a 12-piece military band.

Where once a machine-gun would have been placed, a public address system was hoisted up the bullet-pocked belltower of the Church of St Francis. Bringer of Peace, and positioned next to the town clock that has shown 1.54 since five years ago when automatic rifle fire ripped through it.

"Attention! Attention! People of Lotoliquillo," the olive green loudspeakers blared at the tamarind trees in the main square. "For those who have not yet had a haircut, the barber is still at your service."

For the first time in a year, these villagers were not only seeing a hairdresser but also a doctor, a dentist and an assortment of provisions not usually found in the local store.

People had walked all day

### ● We need to reawaken patriotism ●

from outlying hamlets to get free rations of cooking oil in useful silver tins bearing the legend: "Donated by the People of the United States of America."

The Army's campaign to win the hearts and minds of poor peasants in strategic areas away from the ideological enticements of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front is called "United to Rebuild". Washington is paying for the project with \$19 million, on top of the \$134 million it will provide in military assistance this year.

There is a lot of rebuilding to be done: 73,000 people have fled their homes in Morazan province during seven years of bitter civil war. As they begin to move back, health centres and schools are being built, drinking wells are being drilled and power lines installed.



The Army is also trying to rebuild its own image. Indiscriminate bombing of guerrilla-held zones and the annihilation of communities suspected of helping the rebels have accounted for many of the 62,000 war dead.

American training and pressure on the military to improve a sorry human rights record has turned the Army into a more disciplined and professional institution during the past two years.

It is no longer the 9-to-5 army it used to be, fleeing back to barracks after a day's fighting. Freshly motivated and better equipped troops have seized the initiative from the guerrillas by remaining in the field for long periods.

Colonel Mauricio Vargas, aged 40, the military commander in Morazan, is one of a number of determined young officers who have realized that the war can not be won by military means alone.

"Civic action has been more effective than all the deaths we have caused in all these years," he told a group of US military officials who visited his programme last week. "The conflict is not going to end by killing more people. We have to attack its causes. As long as there are people without work, health and education, the war will go on."

He urged the visitors to provide more funds for farming loans and job-creation schemes in order to build confidence in the Salvadorean Government's capacity to solve rural problems. "Democracy is going to be constructed here when these people have faith in their institutions," he asserted.

But not all Salvadorean Army officers share his enlightened view. An older

colonel who accompanied the American advisers urged a different approach. "We need to reawaken patriotism," he suggested. "We should organize parades for children of pre-military age, so they will want to join the Army instead of joining the terrorists in the hills."

When the visitors had gone Colonel Vargas sat in the village square on a concrete bench stencilled with the slogan: "In the face of terrorist destruction, Lotoliquillo says no to communism."

He said: "A new breed of officer is being born out of the dynamics of this war. And what of the old guard? Time and history will purge them, or the system will vomit them out," he stated confidently and without bitterness.

He talked of his plans to consolidate the villages south of the Torola river as a buffer against the guerrillas, before pushing north to secure and rebuild communities in the heart of the rebels' mountain stronghold, a campaign of perhaps 18 months, he calculated.

### ● We should organize parades for children ●

But while hearts and minds were being won in Morazan, the Army recently reverted to old methods in neighbouring San Miguel Province, where planes bombed the village of San Diego, killing seven civilians. The incident, announced on the rebel radio, was denied by the Army and by President Duarte, who pledged to put a stop to bombings of populated areas when he took office 2½ years ago.

The Army closed off the area and turned back myself and another correspondent when we tried to enter it. But two American journalists who reached the village by avoiding troops confirmed what had taken place.

More than a dozen witnesses said a woman and two infants died when a bomb demolished a house, and three women and a man were blown to pieces as they fled down a road from the Army's assault.

## Spot the ball: golf on a snow-covered lake



Driving out of the rough — with a fluorescent orange ball — in the inaugural golf match on the frozen Lake Weissensee, in the Carinthian area of Austria. A nine-hole course has been constructed on the snow-covered lake, in the heart of the winter sports area about an hour's drive from Klagenfurt.

## Melilla Muslims face court

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

A Spanish magistrate in Melilla has charged 24 Muslims with sedition arising from their alleged responsibility for disturbances at the weekend in the Spanish enclave on the North African coast claimed by Morocco.

Madrid is "worried" about the situation, Señor José Barriocanne, the Spanish Interior Minister, admitted yesterday in Parliament. He reiterated the Government's appeal for the peaceful coexistence of the religious groups.

Nine of those held to be ringleaders in the violent clashes between young Muslims and Spanish police arrived yesterday at Almería jail to await trial, having been transferred overnight to the Spanish mainland.

But an assembly of several hundred Muslims in Melilla's mosque yesterday decided after long debate to give the authorities three days in which

to free the nine detained. Sidi Dris Abdelkader, the community's religious leader, warned the Spanish Government that otherwise he could give no guarantees against more violence.

Many shops in Melilla owned by Muslims were closed again yesterday.

A spokesman for the Spanish Ministry of Justice said yesterday that if the Muslims do go on trial it will be the first trial for sedition in Spain since the return to democracy in 1977. They could be jailed from six months to a maximum of 30 years.

As the Government of Señor Felipe González came under increased pressure yesterday for its handling of the affair, further police reinforcements were sent to Melilla.

Spain's small opposition Christian Democrat Party yesterday became the first political group to comment on the

unrest, calling for Señor Barriocanne's resignation. It accused him of having appointed in autumn "an agent of a foreign power seeking to destabilize Melilla".

This was a reference to Mr Aomar Mohammed Duda, who was made ministerial adviser but is believed by Madrid to be the chief troublemaker in Melilla.

His decision to move across the frontier to Morocco last week, claiming that he was no longer safe, led to the weekend troubles in which some 70 people were injured and more than 40 arrested.

Student rebuff: Señor José María Maravall, the Spanish Education Minister, told Parliament yesterday that he would not give in to demands by students to scrap university entrance exams and to pay the \$330 minimum legal wage to students over 16 from low-income families.

## Obote minister seeking asylum after expulsion

From Alistair Matheson, Nairobi

Mr William Okwenje, a Cabinet Minister in a former Uganda regime, has been ordered out of Kenya. As he is wanted in Uganda by the Government of President Museveni, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees is trying to find another country willing to grant him asylum.

Mr Okwenje has lived in Nairobi for almost 20 years. Once Minister for Local Government under the ousted President Milton Obote, Mr Okwenje was named last week by President Museveni as a political enemy.

The Kenya Government denies that it is harboring any Ugandans plotting to overthrow President Museveni, but the deportation order seems to be a result of the Ugandan leader's charges.

Kenya does not plan to send Mr Okwenje back to Uganda.

Meanwhile another former Minister, Mr Charles Rubia, who was the first African Mayor of Nairobi, has been freed from custody after four days of interrogation. Neither Mr Rubia nor the Government has commented on his sudden arrest. He has been one of the most vocal parliamentary critics of the Government.

Another politician-businessman from the Rift Valley town of Nakuru, Mr John Kamanga, has been jailed for 15 months for having failed to report the seditious activities of the clandestine "Mwakanya" opposition group.

Mr James Achira, a freelance journalist appearing at the same Nakuru court, was jailed for two years for having taken an unlawful oath binding himself to the "Mwakanya" movement.

## Atlantic trade tensions grow despite grain compromise

From Richard Owen, Brussels

With the ink on the eleven-hour compromise on US-EEC trade differences barely dry, Mr Clayton Yentler, the American trade representative, yesterday warned of the need to resolve a growing list of transatlantic tensions.

He hinted, however, that Washington may be prepared to alter its technology export controls to allow US firms to participate in the four-nation European jet fighter project.

The Eurofighter team, based in Munich, has invited tenders for radar equipment, but US firms cannot compete because of tight restrictions on the re-export of sensitive technology and European insistence on the right to sell the Eurofighter to any foreign buyer is potentially a further cause of tension.

Mr Yentler denied, however, that the row over the Airbus project was proof that Washington was "screaming for Europe's blood" or engaging in a premeditated "slice-by-slice" attack on the Community's trading interests.

Some EEC officials argue that Washington, having secured a favourable agreement last week over compensation for the loss of US grain sales to Europe following EEC enlargement, is launching a step-by-step onslaught on several fronts on the Community. These not only include as-

saults on the aircraft market, but also on trade in oils and fats, machine tools, telecommunications, shoes and textiles.

Mr Yentler, who negotiated the grain agreement with Mr Willy de Clercq, EEC External Relations Commissioner, was

The EEC Commission yesterday proposed a draft plan for the standardization of mobile telephones throughout the European Community from 1991 (Richard Owen writes from Brussels). At present there are five systems and three wavelengths. The move underlines the growing role of high technology and modern communications in removing trade barriers and frontier controls in Europe.

yesterday at pains to appear conciliatory toward the Community. Speaking via satellite, he told journalists in Brussels that Washington was not picking on Europe, but had to deal with a global trade deficit of \$170 billion (about £114 billion).

Trade disputes should be put in their proper perspective. Europe and America had to try and remain friends "no matter what".

The grain compromise is not seen by US farmers as favourable, but the EEC says it made a major concession by agreeing to import to Spain

nearly 2.5 million tonnes of non-EEC maize and sorghum, most of which is likely to be American.

The EEC Commission is now considering a tax on American soybeans and oilseeds to protect the EEC olive oil industry, a proposal which has infuriated Washington.

Mr Yentler insisted that it was a coincidence that these fresh trade disputes had arisen in the wake of last week's compromise. The current tour of London, Paris and Bonn by US officials objecting to the Airbus project had been planned weeks ago.

Washington claims that Britain, France, West Germany and Spain have been subsidizing the Airbus project, thus violating GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) on civil aviation.

Mr Yentler said it was hard to believe there was room in the limited air market for both the European A 340 and the planned McDonnell Douglas MD 11.

Washington objects to the Airbus on the grounds that there is no reasonable expectation that it will cover its costs. EEC officials, however, counter-claim that Washington heavily subsidizes the US aircraft industry.

Mr Yentler warned the EEC that a further rise in protectionist pressures in Congress was inevitable.

## Torture cripples detained party man

By Caroline Moorehead

Aydan Bulutgil was a student in Britain in the early 1970s. On his return to Turkey he became active in the Turkish Communist Party (CPT), the oldest socialist-Marxist party in the country.

After the military coup of 1980 and the banning of all political parties to the left of the Social Democrats, Bulutgil was one of an estimated 2,000 people arrested and detained, and many of them tortured, for their political beliefs.

Many have since been released. Bulutgil, however, was sentenced to 16 years and eight months in prison as a member of the political bureau under Articles 141 and 142 of the Penal Code, which ban all Marxist parties and any form of publishing and propaganda connected with them.

During his time in detention he has been severely tortured. Both his legs are now crippled. A member of the central committee of the CPT, Mustafa Hayrullahoglu, who was detained by police in Novem-

## PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE Turkey

her 1982, died while being tortured. After widespread publicity three policemen were charged with murder and sentenced to 10 years' jail. They have since been released.

Both Hayrullahoglu and Bulutgil were tried as individuals. More common over recent years have been the mass trials of Socialist, Marxist and Communist party members and supporters.

In Ankara, 228 people — trade unionists, leaders of democratic associations such as the two million-strong rural co-operative Koy Koop, artists and scientists — have been given sentences of up to 17 years. Elsewhere, four political bureau members of the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) are serving 12-year prison sentences, while nine

central committee members have been jailed for eight years.

Recently, alleged association with any one of the banned left-wing political groups has been used as the pretext on which to arrest and hold suspected opponents of the regime.

And the trials go on. Not long ago 20 young people were arrested for "attempting to reorganize the banned TIP". According to the official charges, they stand accused of "organizing subversive propaganda" in Ege University in Izmir; of "establishing connections with trade unionists with the aim of forming an opposition"; and of "setting up an amateur theatre group to insistently and systematically promote certain issues".

In the photographs that have been distributed to the Turkish newspapers, the accused are shown with political books and journals considered by the authorities to be proof of their guilt.

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35	2,127	1,127	3,883	6,141	2,127
40	2,126	1,126	3,883	6,141	2,126
45	2,125	1,125	3,883	6,141	2,125
50	2,124	1,124	3,883	6,141	2,124
55	2,123	1,123	3,883	6,141	2,123
60	2,122	1,122	3,883	6,141	2,122
65	2,121	1,121	3,883	6,141	2,121
70-79	2,120	1,120	3,883	6,141	2,120

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18-29	18-32	3,193	2,015	5,898	11,106
30	3,192	2,015	5,898	11,106	3,192
35	3,191	2,015	5,898	11,106	3,191
40	3,190	2,015	5,898	11,106	3,190
45	3,189	2,015	5,898	11,106	3,189
50	3,188	2,015	5,898	11,106	3,188
55	3,187	2,015	5,898	11,106	3,187
60	3,186	2,015	5,898	11,106	3,186
65	3,185	2,015	5,898	11,106	3,185
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## Seoul claims coup plot and bans rallies to mark student's death

Seoul (Reuters) — South Korean authorities said yesterday that they had uncovered an organization plotting an armed uprising to set up a communist state.

The announcement coincided with government efforts to block opposition rallies on Saturday to mourn a student who died while being tortured by police. It says that the demonstrations could degenerate into widespread rioting and bloodshed.

Mr Kim Won-chi, the government prosecutor, said that police had arrested 32 members of an organization called the Constituent Assembly Group, comprising mainly former student and labour movement activists, for plotting a Bolshevik-style revolution.

Twenty-four had been charged with having violated the National Security Law, which bans all pro-communist activities and carries a maximum penalty of death. Two were still being investigated and six were released after being reprimanded.

Mr Kim said that prosecutors were seeking 28 other members of the group, which he said had masterminded various anti-government demonstrations and aimed to "emulate the strategy employed in the Bolshevik Revolution of November 1917" which created the Soviet Union.

The group had distributed 200,000 subversive leaflets and pamphlets and set up a "provisional political school" to indoctrinate recruits to propagate communist ideology, he said.

Police said yesterday that they would ban Saturday's rallies organized by the opposition New Korea Democratic Party and various human rights and religious groups, to mourn the death on January 14 of Park Chong-chol, aged 21, a student activist, under police torture.

They called the planned rallies "impure political meetings" and threatened to prevent opposition politicians, dissidents and students from reaching rally sites.

The organizing committee for the rallies on Monday said that more than 20,000 people had volunteered to help to stage the protests, which are to be held simultaneously in 10 cities to press demands for an immediate end to police torture. The Government has pledged that there will never be another case like Park's.

A memorial service for him is planned for the same day at the Myongdong Roman Catholic Cathedral here.

Two officers of an anti-communist police unit have been charged with having tortured him to death. They have admitted forcing his head into a bathtub to try to make him reveal the whereabouts of a wanted radical, crushing his throat and causing him to suffocate.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party has said that radicals inspired by North Korea could cause Saturday's protest rallies to degenerate into anti-government riots, as happened at Incheon last May when more than 300 people were injured.

### Technological reform

## Chinese boost for industry

Peking (Reuters) — China announced yesterday important reforms for improving its antiquated industrial technology, granting more autonomy to factory managers and paying scientists more to carry out research.

The official New China News Agency said that new regulations by the State Council will "promote a favourable social environment for scientists and technicians ... and foster a new generation of entrepreneurs".

Government statistics show that between 1979 and 1985 China spent almost \$10 billion on technology imports to improve its communications network, raise energy production and upgrade industry.

Peking has said that it will continue to import technology needed to improve domestic products from 1986 to 1990.

But domestic industries have been told that they must also raise their own technology levels and revamp industrial management as part of economic reforms launched

seven years ago by Mr Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader.

The State Council will enforce rules to reduce bureaucracy in enterprises and

should shift from direct control to indirect management, with the state only carrying out policy guidance and coordination," it said.

Every enterprise must organize technical development projects for scientists and technicians to manage, the agency said. These should include joint ventures, stock companies and technical trading agencies.

Scientists and technicians "should be allowed to get a reasonable income while creating wealth for the society. Governments at different levels and related departments should loosen their salary policies and welfare funds," it said.

"They should support them in providing loans and in the matter of taxation."

Research units must also work more closely with production enterprises, which should eventually finance technological development with income derived from product sales, the agency said.

"State management ...



## Spanish tot takes up life of Tibetan lama

From Harry Debellus, Madrid

The most famous son of Bubián, a village high in the mountains of Granada, Osel Iza Torres, aged 23 months, above, was scheduled to leave here yesterday on his way to the Himalayas to take up his life's work.

The boy, the fifth child of a Spanish couple who are converts to Buddhism, is regarded by the faithful of his sect as the reincarnation of Yeshe, a Tibetan lama who died in San Francisco in 1984.

Osel's parents and his tutor, Zopa, a Tibetan monk, believe he must be given a special education in a monastery in the east to enable him to continue Yeshe's work.

The Lama Yeshe, although well known, was not one of the approximately 13 holy men whose alleged reincarnations are normally brought before the Dalai Lama, the spiritual leader of Tibetan Buddhism, for approval.

Consequently, the decision on whether Osel is Yeshe's reincarnation was up to the monk's followers and to fellow monks in his monastery at Kapan, where the tot will be enthroned on March 12.

Before that, however, according to his mother, Señora María Torres de Iza, aged 33, who was educated in a Spanish convent school, Osel and his parents expect to have an audience with the Dalai Lama.

Señora Torres de Iza said the reincarnation of Yeshe was first suspected when her son was 14 months old, although she had a premonition before he was born.

Followers of Yeshe decided that Osel was the monk's reincarnation after submitting the child to a series of tests, including letting him choose between objects which belonged to the late monk and similar items which did not.

## Constitution approved Aquino faces task of taming officers

From David Watts, Manila

One of the most urgent tasks facing President Aquino now that her new Constitution has been approved is to repair relations between the military and the Government.

Without a better understanding and more mutual respect between the President and her field commanders and junior officers, coups and rumours of coups are likely to continue.

In General Fidel Ramos she has an upright West Point-trained Armed Forces Chief-of-Staff, but also a leader trying to ride the tiger of a politicized military yet please Malacanang Palace.

The contradictions of his position were never more evident than when he decided to conduct televised negotiations with the rebellious Colonel Oscar Canlas, who was occupying a Manila television station with 200 men. In allowing the television cameras to show Malacanang that he was following instructions, General Ramos treated his officers to the sight of their

as the Executive Secretary is there," said one of the young RAM officers who spent the days of the recent coup conspicuously sitting at home reading to distance himself from what he saw as the inevitable accusations of involvement.

Nevertheless, the accusations came in a Government-inspired newspaper story that spoke of American mercenaries involved in a scheme, with the inevitable CIA connection, to bring back Mr Marcos. "If we were involved why don't they come and arrest us," he said.

Central to the officers' criticisms are the Government's lack of vision and long-term programmes for the country's security and military.

After the Marcos years of martial law there was certain to be a difficult transition to democracy, especially for the military, but the more professional officers see not only the same mistakes being repeated but also the added danger of a Government they believe has connections with communists at a high level.

"As early as July they had made all the mistakes that Marcos made," said an officer who noted that newly promoted officers were hand-picked to dine at Malacanang Palace.

Some officers believe the communist connection was proved when documents were leaked to the National Democratic Front during the recent ceasefire negotiations with communist insurgents. While such transgressions go unpunished, the military feels it gets blamed for everything that goes wrong.

One officer said the bureaucracy had been seriously weakened and the military was being used as a buffer between the Government and its problems. Also, there is an unambiguous feeling about General Ramos as he tries desperately to keep the military unified.

The general exhorts his men not to be political, yet last year he drafted a letter of complaint calling for specific changes in the Government.

"Not at the height of the difficulties with Mr Enrile (the Defence Minister dismissed last year) did he do anything as remotely as political as that," his officers say.

## Hamburg bans cars in thick smog fears

Hamburg (Reuters) — Authorities banned most private cars from the streets of Hamburg yesterday and ordered industry to reduce emissions after thick smog settled over the West German port city.

Police set up road blocks and issued orders to loudspeaker vans telling drivers to park cars and use public transport. An official said that those ignoring the ban would be fined 80 marks (£27).

### Better cover

Cairo (Reuters) — In a major boost for its air defences, Egypt took delivery of two US Hawk-Eye surveillance aircraft. It will receive three more by the end of the year.

### One wrong

Vienna (Reuters) — Only one Albanian voter out of more than 1.8 million cast an invalid ballot at the Socialist Balkan nation unanimously elected Communist Party candidates for Parliament.

### Dragon dies

San Diego (AP) — Sweetheart, the only Komodo dragon in the western hemisphere, has died of old age and liver infection, San Diego Zoo officials said.

### Top jackpot

Reno (AP) — A man who decided that sking with a back injury was too risky took his chances instead at a casino. He hit the biggest slot machine jackpot, nearly \$5 million (£3.25 million).

### Flood victims

Lima (AP) — At least 100 people died and 400 were reported missing after a river swept away houses and other buildings in Villa Rica in the Amazon jungle region.

### Grand facelift

Moscow (Reuters) — The Bolshoi Theatre will close this summer for lengthy work to modernize stage facilities and restore its rococo grandeur.

### Eta bomb

Madrid — Eta, the Basque separatist organization, has taken responsibility for Friday's car bomb attack on a bus carrying senior army personnel in Saragossa, which killed two people and injured 40 more.

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## SPECTRUM

# Looking for cracks in the curate's egg

The Greenwich by-election on February 26 is being shaped by the local Labour Party into a preview of one of the most crucial themes of the general election which must follow close behind. Within months — perhaps weeks — the Greenwich victor will be pouncing constituency pavements again, almost before he or she has learned the way from the Members' Lobby to Annie's Bar.

Labour's opponents are cock-a-hoop at the local party's decision to select an unmistakable left-winger to defend the seat made vacant by the sudden death just before Christmas of the moderate Guy Barnett. Their publicity machines are already gearing up to present Miss Deirdre Wood as the unregenerate embodiment of all the follies which Neil Kinnock has been striving so energetically to blot from his party's image since 1983.

In practice, chilling the voters' blood with the left-wing bogey is the only real hope the Tory and Social Democratic Party challengers have of overturning Labour in one of its strongholds, even though it took on the superficial appearance of a marginal at the nadir of Labour's fortunes in 1983. In social composition, it is even more characteristically Labour territory than the borough as a whole. In the four elections preceding 1983, the Labour vote never fell as low as 50 per cent.

The Tories and the Alliance have put up personable and articulate candidates, but both were very recently chosen and have not yet made any real impression on the constituency as individuals. Mrs Rosie Barnes, for the SDP, is understandably concerned that the pattern of last year's by-election in Fulham — an area with points of similarity to Greenwich — may be repeated, with a harsh electoral squeeze operating on the candidate in third place. A weak showing would bode ill for the SDP's ability to make inroads on the traditional Labour areas where it needs to establish itself.

## POLLS, SEATS AND VOTES

In yesterday's article "How to Keep the Polls Apart", the figure to which the Conservative vote would have to be driven down to give Labour a 20-seat majority over all other parties, should have been given as 34 per cent.

It should also have been made clear that there are



**The forthcoming Greenwich by-election could be decided by Labour's choice of a left-wing candidate, reports George Hill**

The Guinness scandal, focusing attention on the machinations of the City, has broken at an awkward time for the Tory candidate, John Antcliffe, who is a City man.

For Labour to falter in its grasp of a seat like Greenwich would be damning evidence of its failure to appeal, and quite out of line with all the evidence of national and local opinion polls. That is what whets the appetite of the other parties.

Last month, before the defending candidate had been selected, a Harris poll in constituency gave Labour 60 per cent; if such a level of support were to be seriously eroded during the campaign, the lesson would unmistakably be that the label of extremism can frighten off Labour voters.

Even if the seat does not change hands, the by-election is a heaven-sent opportunity for testing the appeal of the issue and showing voters everywhere that the Kinnock reformation has only gone skin-deep.

There is just a chance of a surprise. Greenwich is nobody's monolith: it is a

complex mixture of closely-knit contrasts, with more than its share of deprivation and as majestic a display of national monuments as any constituency in the country. It has a geography of switchbacks, with half the electorate looking down the chimneys of the other half, Blackheath curling the lip at Deptford and Charlton Athletic's seedy football ground turning a rough cold-shoulder to the Jacobean gables of Charlton House.

It is easy to foresee that the constituency will not remain safe Labour territory for much longer. It has always been an attractive outpost for the bright and affluent and the loss of employment on the docks, in heavy industry and the armed forces is sure to be progressively offset by a growth in services based on Greenwich's immense potential for tourism — something the council has done too little to encourage. The population is ageing, which makes for conservatism in voting patterns.

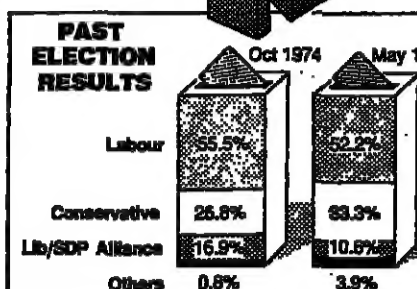
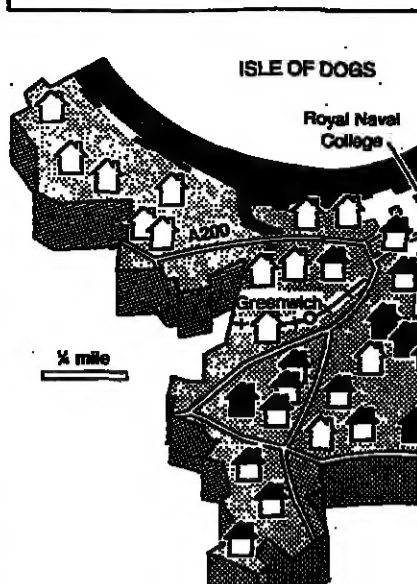
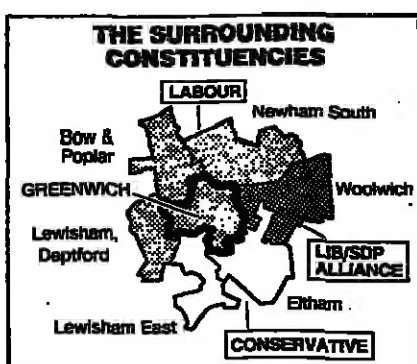
"It is a curate's egg of a constituency," Blackheath voter John Bruce said as he walked his Staffordshire bull terrier up by the Observatory, with one foot in the western hemisphere and the other in the eastern. "There are enough solid Labour voters to swing it their way, but people may be swayed by the choice of Labour candidate."

Down in the hopelessly-named Thames Barrier Industrial Improvement Area — a blackened wilderness of car-breaking yards and bald tyres, close by the immense silver half-domes of the glittering tidal barrier — Labour voter Keith Steward declared that he would not change sides, but admitted that he might stay at home rather than vote for an extremist candidate.

But 18-year-old Andrew Martin, working in a neighbouring packaging yard, said that he would vote Labour, regardless of the party's candidate. "The issue is unemployment, isn't it?" he said. "I have friends out of work and I was unemployed for about a year myself."

Steward was more sceptical about the unemployment issue. "It's not the same as up north," he said. "There are plenty of jobs going." Several other constituents, Labour-inclined as well as Tory, expressed similar views. A robust tendency to political paradox was in evidence on all sides, offering mingled hope and disappointment to all parties.

"I live in a tower block, unfortunately," said Mrs Joan Hodgson, of Charlton. "But I



A constituency of contrasts: Greenwich is home to the unemployed, the upwardly mobile and the already comfortably off

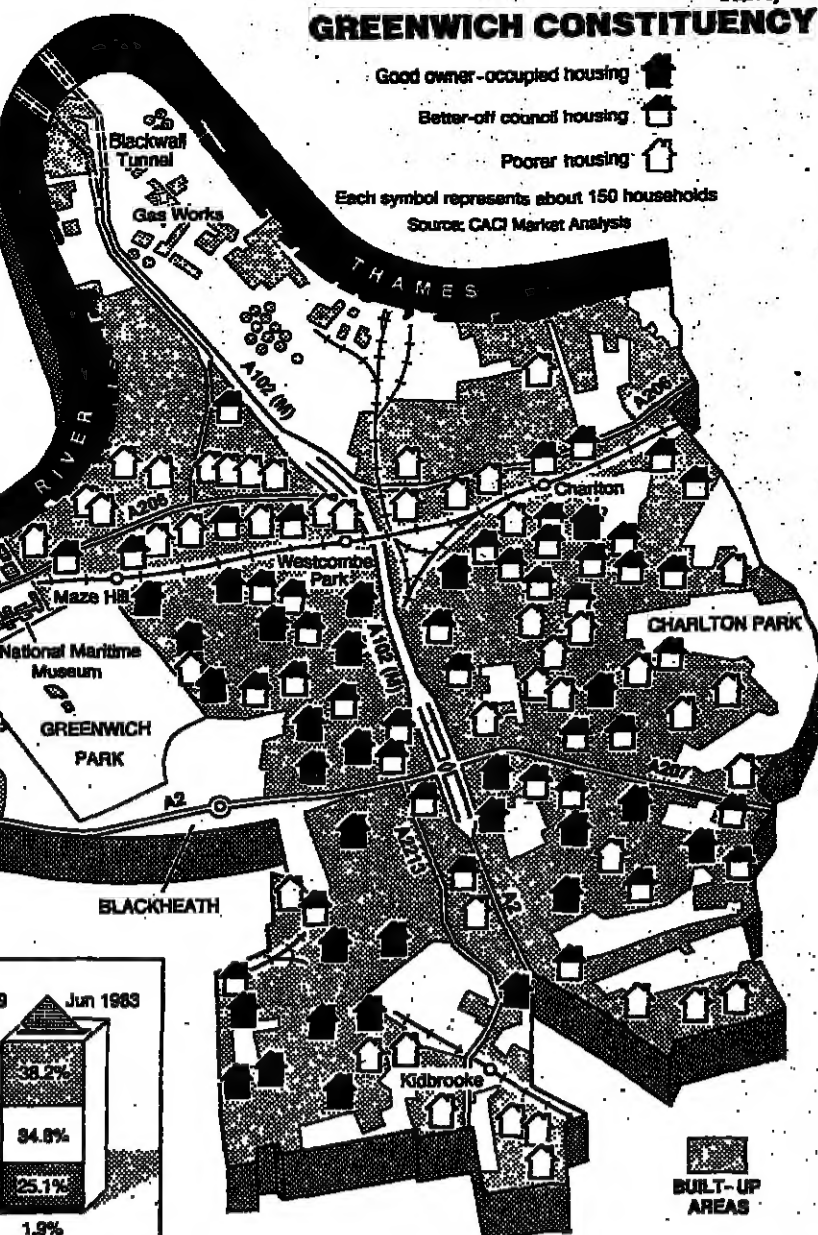
must say the Labour council does take care of the old people. When the heating went off in the first, they were round quickly and did everything to make sure we were all right. I don't know about the health services — I'm with Bupa, myself. But I'd like to see Labour get in."

For their part, Tory voters were some times ready to praise the council's provision of services, even when, like Frederick Bennett, who runs a second-hand furniture store, they disapproved of the way it was "pushing all those queers and lesbians."

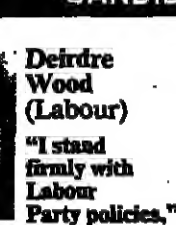
"Health will be a big issue," said Linda Sullivan, a nurse and card-holding Labour supporter. "Several local hospitals have closed and a neurosciences unit moved away, despite a petition which was signed by 200,000 people. But it is true that traditional Labour supporters are worried about getting a candidate who is too absolutely to the left."

The test for Miss Wood will be to show that she can soothe misgivings in this area.

The Greenwich record: 1983 result: G Barnett (Lab) 13,361 (38.2 per cent); A Rolfe (C) 12,150 (34.8 per cent); T Ford (SDP) 8,783 (25.1 per cent); I Dell (British National Party) 239 (0.8 per cent); R. Mallone (Fellowship) 242 (0.7 per cent); Ms F. Hooks (Communist) 149 (0.4 per cent). Lab majority: 1,211.



## CANDIDATES ON THE CAMPAIGN TRAIL



Deirdre Wood (Labour)

"I stand firmly with Labour Party policies."

has been the defending candidate's reply to queries about her political position since her selection last week. The game of "Hunt the Leftist" got into full swing immediately the local party's choice was announced and her preferred leftist response has been to avoid specific pronouncements.

Keen, energetic, and bespectacled, she has aligned herself with the hard left on the Inner London Education Authority, where she is chairman of the staff committee. She was involved in an invitation from London Labour leaders to Sir Fain members to speak in London, supports CND and is a supporter of black sections in local Labour parties, which the party conference has declared unconstitutional.

She is in her forties, has four sons and lives in Bow with her second husband, Jamie Morris. She won her candidacy at the first ballot against four other candidates, one of whom — Glynnis Thornton — was understood to be preferred by Neil Kinnock.



John Antcliffe (Tory)

"I can run Labour very close," says the 25-year old

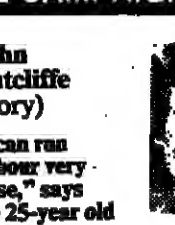
Rothschild's merchant banker. An open-faced young man, he makes the most of his detailed knowledge of the Greenwich area, where he has lived most of his life.

"The politics of the Labour candidate are going to be among the main issues in the campaign. There are many traditional Labour supporters who are going to be very concerned to know what their candidate really stands for."

"The Labour Party here has been playing a very careful hand till now. But lurking below the surface the attitudes of the loopy left are all there."

"I don't find the unemployment rate here satisfactory. But there is no unemployment problem in London as a whole, and I don't believe the issue will be the main one. Education will be important, and so will defence, because of the borough's historic links with the armed forces."

Antcliffe, a member of the borough council, is unmarried. He was educated at Cambridge University.



Rosemary Barnes (SDP)

"Like Fulham, it is a mixed constituency,

but I don't find that people feel such a huge divide between rich and poor," says the 41-year-old market researcher, who has lived in the constituency for 17 years.

"Deirdre Wood is the Labour candidate I was hoping for. I think she will frighten people off."

"I think grass-roots issues — unemployment, housing and education — will be important. There are huge areas of inefficiency in the management of council housing."

"Where I think Labour will come unstuck is on defence. Traditional Labour voters are looking for a stronger defence policy than Labour has to offer."

Mrs Barnes has been a member of the SDP's Council for Social Democracy and last year she stood for the Inner London Education Authority in neighbouring Woolwich. Her husband Graham is an SDP councillor in Woolwich and they have three children.

Additional reporting by Roland Rudd

# 'Help to free Waite'

But the Iranian the Archbishop appealed to will almost certainly want a 'sweetener'

The Archbishop of Canterbury's decision this week to pen a personal appeal to Iran's second most powerful figure, Hajjotolislam Hashemi Rafsanjani, was a bold one. Whether it will cut any ice with the man dubbed "the shark" by his own countrymen, is debatable.

Rafsanjani, Speaker of the Iranian Majlis (Parliament) and political heir apparent to Ayatollah Khomeini, was asked to exert his country's considerable influence in Lebanon to ensure the safe release of Terry Waite, who is almost certainly being held captive by Shia fundamentalists allied to Tehran.

Dr Runcie said he wrote the letter after hearing Rafsanjani volunteering to help to extricate Waite because, as the Iranian speaker put it: "This is a person trying to solve a humanitarian problem who is now the victim of the same problem."

Arab and Western diplomats suggest, however, that the Iranian leader — nicknamed "the shark" because of his conspicuous lack of facial hair in a largely bearded country — may need a "sweetener" before acting on his pledge. The most pessimistic view is that Rafsanjani, 52, small but dynamic, has grown accus-

tomised to fruitful bargaining with the West, especially over arms sales from the US. "There are no free services in this sort of dealing," said one diplomat.

One indication that Tehran is not in a conciliatory mood was the arrest on charges of espionage of an American journalist, Gerald Seib, on Saturday, just three days after Rafsanjani pledged to help free Waite.

Although sources believe that Waite is not being ill-treated and it is highly unlikely that he would be murdered, his release could take time and may be linked to a number of demands.

In the past, groups holding Westerners have demanded the release of prisoners and that the US should not take any military action in the region. Rafsanjani has also stated publicly that he would like further US arms shipments, which he said, were paid for by the late Shah but never delivered.

While the haggling, the bluffs and the behind-the-scenes deals continue, there is little hope that Rafsanjani will force Waite's release purely for humanitarian reasons; but without his support the envoy's chances of a speedy return look grim.

Richard Beeston

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# Chess — the game show



Chess is in for a short, sharp shock. Today and tomorrow, the world champion, Gary Kasparov of the USSR, will play six matches against Britain's 21-year-old prodigy, Nigel Short, none of the contests lasting longer than 50 minutes.

By contrast, last year's championship series between Kasparov and Anatoly Karpov consisted of 24 games, played in two cities — London and Leningrad — over two months. Each game lasted five hours. Drawing an analogy with cricket, the limited-overs match has come to the king of board games.

The change has been brought about partly to make chess more dramatic for the invited spectators, but chiefly to attract an entirely new television audience and convince them of the fascination of the game.

Fans find the spectacle of two grandmasters logging out 40 moves in five hours vividly exciting. But for the non-expert, watching a tournament can be as thrilling as watching paint dry. The Short-Kasparov match plans to change that, making chess



Today, an esoteric sport makes its bid for mass appeal with a series of televised matches between Britain's Nigel Short (above left) and champion Gary Kasparov

accessible to those millions of potential viewers who are astonished by the behaviour of the eccentric geniuses of the game, such as Bobby Fischer, but ignorant of how to capture en passant or execute a knight fork.

"This match is the first event of its kind, especially tailored for television," says Michael Feldman, producer of the two programmes being made to cover the series. "We hope that the attractive features we have introduced will help chess to make a breakthrough to a considerably wider audience."

Besides the speeding up of play, a major ingredient of the new formula will be a deliberate move to up-grade the decor of both the venue and the players. Electric screens at the London Hippodrome in Leicester Square will transmit moves instantaneously: in-

less attention. But over the past few years England has established itself very clearly in the number two slot behind the USSR — and Short is in the forefront. Last December he crushed Kasparov in a game in Brussels, only the fourth time this century that a Briton has beaten a reigning world champion. On Monday he won a tournament in Holland, beating the defending champion, Viktor Korchnoi.

What chance would he have in a fully-fledged world championship series? "Nigel is a hugely talented player," Kasparov says. "But he lacks the back-up resources — such as a budget for assistance and trainers — which is available to Soviet grandmasters."

Perhaps the increased prominence he will gain through this match will help him to find backers for a realistic assault on the world title.

**Raymond Keene**

The Short-Kasparov Speed Chess Challenge will be screened on Channel 4 at 6.30pm on consecutive Saturdays, starting February 21.

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## WEDNESDAY PAGE

## Life on TV's hard edge

## Moments of fame

Tomorrow's *This Week* documentary on drug-dealing in prisons will prove that women producers can handle the toughest subjects. Lee Rodwell reports

Lorraine Heggessey has just come out of prison. In fact she has just come out of several prisons. But her record is remarkable rather than criminal, and it is filed away at Thames Television rather than New Scotland Yard.

Heggessey has overcome the perceived professional disadvantages of being young (she is 30), blonde and attractive to make a growing reputation as a television producer with the skill and determination to handle tough subjects, as opposed to the "feminine" issues with which so many women in television tend to become identified.

Her reputation is likely to be enhanced by a controversial *This Week* programme tomorrow which reveals some disturbing facts about drug dealing and drug abuse in Britain's prisons.

The film, shot in Bedford and Grendon men's prisons (she was not allowed access to a women's prison), is Heggessey's first for the programme since she left the BBC's *Panorama* in December. She regards the drugs problem as "a microcosm of a lot of things that are wrong with the prison system. Drugs are freely available in every prison."

"There is very little attempt in prisons at rehabilitation. You have people committing crimes because of their addiction — and many crimes that are not down as drug-related often are, like shoplifting or stealing car radios to feed a habit — yet they are sent to prison where drugs are available."

"Even if you are only smoking cannabis, you have to go to a dealer to get it, and these dealers will be selling other drugs. One of the reasons I wanted to do the programme was because I had met a woman who had worked with addicts and she had very good street-level contacts. She had had people referred to her, who had become addicts in prison."

Despite her femininity, Heggessey encountered no problems during filming. She says: "If you go to a place run by men for men in a regimented way, as long as certain key people treat you with respect you'll get respect from everyone."



Fact-finding: television producer Lorraine Heggessey talks to a prisoner in Bedford during filming of her programme on drug dealing and abuse

However, there have been other times during her career when the male knee-jerk response to a pretty woman has amused her. "I've been taken as the reporter's girlfriend, secretary, anything rather than the producer."

On one occasion she was doing a programme about racism in the Metropolitan Police and had made an appointment to meet a press officer at a central London police

station to arrange to film a police briefing before a demonstration. The duty officer rang the man to say the producer had arrived. He duly came down, looked around and walked off again. Lorraine said: "It was as if he couldn't see me because I was a woman."

As far as the people she works with are concerned none, she says, has ever behaved in a sexist way. "None of the editors has ever typecast me and I have never felt I wasn't as good as a man."

Heggessey says she has always been interested in what she calls the

hard-edged, serious end of current affairs. "When I was at the BBC I'd have died rather than work for *Breakfast Time* and I resisted several attempts to move me there."

Her desire to become a *Panorama* producer was kindled at Durham University when she became involved in student journalism. However, the BBC did not leap at the opportunity to employ her and she left university without a job.

Eventually she was offered a place by Westminster Press, working as a trainee reporter on the *Acton Gazette*. But she applied again to the BBC and this time was accepted on their news training scheme. Two years later, having been through the mill of local radio, regional television, radio and television news, she went to the fledgling *Newsnight* as a sub-editor.

"Then one of the editors went to *Panorama* and asked me to be the junior there. At first most people were too grand to say hello. I used to get their dog-enders. If someone was doing something on international trade, I'd do the two days filming at a Birmingham trade fair."

"But I kept nagging at George Carey, the editor, to let me go and make a film. I thought if I didn't I'd never break out. I had been researching something on the Falklands and then the opportunity came up for us to go out there. He

decided to let me go and produce the film. So off I went with a two-man news crew and Fred Emery as reporter. It was a good start, and after that I was established as a film maker."

Heggessey's decision to leave the BBC was not taken lightly. It was prompted in the main, she says, by the way the career structure works there. "You get no brownie points for staying a film maker. You are

supposed to move up to editor. But I didn't want a desk job. Also, at the BBC, it's very easy to stop taking conscious decisions about your future."

"In the past, people stayed with the BBC out of loyalty and for a while I did, too. After all, they had trained me. I would be nowhere without them. But there came a time when I knew it was right to apply for something else."

It says a lot for her track record that she was offered a job by both Granada's *World in Action* and Thames's *This Week*. She took up the Thames offer — as much for

personal reasons as professional ones.

"We live in Isleworth, and I hardly see my husband anyway. I'd have seen him even less if I had been going up to Manchester."

The story of Heggessey's marriage is one she tells with some reluctance, possibly because it reads more like romantic fiction than hard-edged news. It goes like this: ambitious career woman goes on much-needed holiday to remote Greek island. Spies handsome Dutch musician on neighbouring balcony. Love at first sight. Five days later they part at Rhodes airport. He promises to finish music studies, then come to England to marry her. And that, a year and a half ago, is what Ronald de Jong did.

Heggessey says: "In between we shuttled back and forth between London and Amsterdam. It was a very expensive romance but I thought if we could get through that we could get through anything."

"In fact it's worked out very well. Because I have been successful he can spend time composing, practising and doing all the things he has to do as a musician. Anyway, I think Dutchmen are a lot more liberated than Englishmen in many ways. A lot of his friends who are musicians are supported by their wives."

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Curious as it may seem, I thought Miss Fiona Wright looked a lot prettier with her clothes on than off. One of the quality newspapers put Miss Wright on its front page last week, but showing the tribute vice versa to virtue they had her all decked out in a white angora beret and matching scarf. There was nothing showing but a nice toothy schoolgirl smile. She looked quite smashing: an almost pre-pubescent beauty that Nabokov might have celebrated.

With her clothes off and the garters and fishnet stuff strapped around her, she looked rather ordinary. Any Page Three girl would knock her out of the running. I had a sudden flash of sympathy for her, in spite of the £10,000 she reportedly got for her recent revelations. After all, she is only 19 and self-knowledge probably begins and ends with her composure and clippings. This weekend Miss Wright spoke again to the tabloids.

"I am glad I did it," she said, speaking of selling the tale of her sexual adventures with Sir Ralph Halpern to *The People*. "After all I am a model and I want to be a famous actress. It has been really lovely seeing my face all over the front pages every day and I have been seen on TV too. I am going to be the greatest star — the past is behind me."

It is always possible that Miss Wright will turn out to have been kissed by the muses, perhaps Erato or Clio. More probably she will be an example of the Andy Warhol world in which he predicted everyone would be famous for 15 minutes. But it would be unfair to single out Miss Wright.

Recently, we have had accounts of Prince Edward wanting first to be a television presenter and now going into film production; and then a man plunged to his death rehearsing a stunt for the BBC's *The Late Late Breakfast Show* in his attempt at stardom. That man was Michael Lush and he was an unemployed labourer from Hedge End, near Southampton. His girlfriend entered him as a contestant to do a 120-foot jumping stunt on the programme. The stunt's equipment was inadequate and the poor man was killed. His weeping mother told the inquest: "He said he wanted to be a superstar."

One could say that Miss Wright, Mr Lush and Prince Edward all shared a common human affliction — the desire to excel without any discernible talent. This isn't the total handicap it seems. The pop world of the Sixties flogged the ordinary as the extraordinary and gave us Andy Warhol's pointless pictures of a Campbell's soup can and his dreadful films of vacant, self-indulgent freaks fornicating and drugging with a then new and exciting lack of inhibition.

In fact, the entire Pop movement that Warhol describes so well in his book *POPism*, consisted of people who wanted to be famous for nothing. Who bother with work and study and sacrifice in order to make a mark in life? After all, Andy Warhol simply had to put on black leather gear and silver his hair. Limousines would then

These days aspiring stars do not need talent; they simply display themselves to the world

roll and jets would fly him to LA for the weekend. The great tragedy of the Sixties was not simply that such vacuous people had such disproportionate dreams of celebrity, but that from Baby Jane Holzer to Edie Sedgwick — and today's equivalents like Boy George or Mandy Smith — they succeeded. They were photographed and quoted and their very success fostered the climate in which a Fiona Wright could flourish and a Michael Lush could die.

Historically speaking, there has always been this one avenue open to people who wanted attention but had no special merits and could neither sing nor dance nor speak with particular distinction. The avenue is simply to put oneself on display or to display oneself in a situation at risk. Going topless would not have fulfilled Mr Lush's need to be a superstar, but behaving like a gladiator, as he did, is an old and honourable tradition. Freak shows and gladiators have been a staple of showbiz through the centuries and the miming antics of a Boy George are simply the contemporary version of a freak show. It is now simple.



Fiona Wright: "I am going to be the greatest star"

mined people have been entertained from time immemorial.

And Prince Edward? Well, the great media-cum-arts scene is home for two sorts of people: those with either a specific talent and those human beings who haven't the slightest talent or intellect for any human endeavour whatsoever.

If the Prince belongs to the first group, and it is a requirement that a prince of England do something these days, then I can see nothing worse about him going into showbiz than the Emperor of Japan studying marine biology. If he goes into television simply because he lacks a specific talent in any field and so arrives on, or behind, camera by default, well, he will simply have joined about half the people who are in the arts world for exactly the same reason. In either case, I wouldn't fuss about it.

Barbara Amiel  
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### I would have died rather than work for Breakfast Time

station to arrange to film a police briefing before a demonstration. The duty officer rang the man to say the producer had arrived. He duly came down, looked around and walked off again. Lorraine said: "It was as if he couldn't see me because I was a woman."

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### 'Most people on Panorama were too grand to say hello'

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## Too many, too old?

America's expert on ageing is in town with a warning: a population time bomb is ticking away



Alan Pifer: "After 10 years there will be very little time left"

How old is old? Is it 60, or 65, or just as old as you feel? Do we need a redefinition of old age? In Britain, where life expectancy has risen by 26 years since 1900, there are now substantially more old-age pensioners (more than nine and a half million) than there are children (seven million). The number of British centenarians is expected to jump from 140 in 1971 to 4,000 by the end of the century. And who is going to look after them?

To Alan Pifer, a young-looking 65 and President Emeritus of the Carnegie Corporation in New York, these are vital questions. He believes we are sitting on a population time bomb, set to go off in the early years of the next century, as the "baby boom" children of the post-World War II years and the

financial and social implications of elderly populations, was first drawn to the subject through his fears of what might happen to the young. He argues that in the US, where the elderly lobby is very strong, particularly when it comes to rights and benefits, cuts are being made in programmes for children and for the poor.

Pifer, who is well known in the US through his television appearances, says basic steps must be taken now to safeguard the future of those who will be responsible for caring for the burgeoning aged population. These include

promoting a high level of economic growth in order to finance the enormous pension load; restructuring the health care system and training doctors and nurses in geriatric medicine;

checking environmental pollution and retraining workers so that their skills do not become obsolete; and devoting more time to questioning the ethics of deciding who to keep alive and who not.

He has an ally in Dr Eric Midwinter, aged 54, of the Centre for Policy on Ageing in London, who has been observing the demographic trends of British society with similar anxiety. Independently, both he and Dr Midwinter have reached a similar conclusion. They argue that what is needed now is a redefinition of "old age" and "elderly."

"What I call the 'third quarter of life' — the years between 50 and 75, is in fact not very different from the earlier years. On the contrary, because there have been strides forward in medicine, there is no longer anything magical

about the age 60 or 65. People go right on having the same interests, the same enthusiasms and often the same energy well into their seventies."

But not, as Dr Midwinter points out, the same money. Along with a redefinition of what constitutes "old age" he has been campaigning in Britain for a "social wage", so that the elderly cease to be the dependent and impoverished section of society.

Is Pifer hopeful that people will listen to him? "No. Not within the next 10 years at any rate — and after that there is very little time left."

Caroline Moorehead  
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### BRIEFLY

A round-up of news, views and information

#### Crafty shopping

Craftswomen and designers as far-flung as the Outer Hebrides now have the opportunity to showcase their jewellery, knitwear, ceramics and furniture in *Ideas*, a new magazine which will enable the public to buy "off-the-page" rather than through shops and crafts centres. The first issue, which should provide a comprehensive directory of the best British design talent, is scheduled for publication in April — so potential applicants should contact them by February 14 at Waterside, 99 Rotherhithe Street, London SE16 (01-231 2888).

#### Divorce deals

In America, pre-nuptial agreements are becoming commonplace. New *Divorce Matters* (Penguin, £3.95) suggests that more British couples should more realistically (if unromantically) consider who

might get the three-piece suite or the microwave — even before they stroll down the aisle. That's one idea elaborated by Jacqueline Burgoyne, Roger Ormrod and Martin Richards in their new book, which deals with the emotional, legal and financial repercussions of divorce — the sad finale to one in three marriages.

#### Quote me . . .



"I don't feel I have to be a man, look like a man, to succeed. Being a woman is wonderful. We can get away with murder . . ."

#### French leave

*Cosmopolitan* magazine's High Flier 1987 Award (featured in the February issue, now on sale) offers one exceptional woman the marvellous prize, worth £15,000, of a place at Europe's leading

business school in Fontainebleau to study for an MBA. Applicants must be between 23 and 35, with a professional qualification or a degree, at least a year's experience in the workplace, and a working knowledge of the French language — and the drive to work hard enough to live up to the judges' expectations of a glittering business future.

#### Brittle bones

It's mostly women who are affected by osteoporosis, the brittle bone disease which, in later life, can result in frighteningly easy fractures of the hip, a hunched stature and agonizing back pain. More women die of osteoporosis due to hip fractures than of cancer of the breast, uterus and cervix combined. But the outlook is much less bleak now that the National Osteoporosis Society has been formed to fund and promote research into this disease, to educate younger women about prevention through diet and exercise and to help osteoporotic patients of all ages. Membership of a local branch costs £5, and you will also receive regular newsletters. Write to Barton Meade House, PO Box 10, Radstock, Bath, BA3 5YB (0761 32472).

Josephine Fairley

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## THE TIMES DIARY

### Shh! Roger and out

Special Branch has missed a trick. Though it has raided BBC Scotland and the *New Statesman* over Duncan Campbell's spy satellite exclusive, there has been no sharp rap on Roger Stanyard's door. Stanyard published details of Zircon - which he nicknamed Schhh-Sat - nearly two years ago in his subscription-only newsletter *Interspace*. Though he thought it was part of Trident's communications system rather than a listening post, he revealed that Zircon's cost had not gone before Parliament and announced to within a degree Schhh-Sat's future location in the heavens (the figure later clumsily whited out from an industry press release). Stanyard tells me that shortly after publication, noises on the line made him suspect that a phone in his Aldershot office was being tapped. "We're waiting daily for a personal visit," he says. Ever eager to save police time, let me remind Special Branch that if the hunt is on for a copy of the article, *Interspace* numbers the GCHQ library in Cheltenham among its subscribers.

### That's adbiz

The latest foray into Aids-related bad taste appears in *Campaign* magazine. Among the full-page ads, typographer Reg Wiseman extols the merits of his work for the official Aids campaign under this headline:

### HOW I GOT AIDS

Beneath is a photograph of a dishevelled Wiseman looking for all the world in the last throes of something. Yesterday, the Central Office of Information, which handles the campaign for the DHSS, told me the ad was "cheap and tasteless". Barry Delaney, who wrote the copy for it, assures me that Wiseman is meant to look hard-working rather than ill and that "no offence was meant". His claim, however, that the DHSS approved the ad brought a swift denial from Alexander Fleming House. *Campaign's* editor, Christine Barker, says: "It shouldn't have been run in the first place. It was not approved by either me or my publishing director." Can't wait for the next Advertising Standards report.

### Pay policy

The Labour Party is giving nothing away. And I mean nothing. When Michael Jopling, the Agriculture Secretary, asked for a copy of Labour's new policy document *Towards a new agriculture*, his office was told there was nothing doing until the princely sum of £1 had been received and duly processed. After protracted negotiations, the party finally agreed to accept a postal order.

● The latest joke at the BBC is better heard than read. What's the difference between Alasdair Milne and Ralph Halpern? One was brought down by a hussy, the other wasn't.

### Dishonoured

Finding himself excluded from a recent European Council debate, the 15th Earl of Kinnoull delivered his speech in writing. Unfortunately, his lordly scrawl was not always legible and the council's official report thus records Kinnoull referring to Sir Frederic Bennett, elected to Westminster more than 35 years ago, as "my humble friend". The adjective intended was "honourable".



The first thing I knew about it was when I gave the order.

### Major interest

John Major, the hapless Social Security Minister whose controversial heating allowances for the old briefly made him Public Enemy No 1 during the cold snap, has a special interest in seeing the Royal Opera House pull free from its financial doldrums: his opera-buff wife, Norma, publishes a biography of Joan Sutherland in May. During her research, Major's love of opera has come on apace. It is just as well. On their first date in 1970, Major, then a Lambeth councillor, took Norma to Covent Garden for a gala concert. The evening's peak was reached when Miss Sutherland took the stage to perform the mad scene from *Lucia di Lammermoor*. As the notes soared, Norma turned to share her rapture. To her horror she discovered her future-beloved - exhausted by a succession of late-night meetings - slumped in profound sleep.

PHS

# Escaping from the secrecy farce

As the BBC controversy rages, Des Wilson argues for an information law that works

We really are close to farce when a campaigner for freedom of information has to advise ministers how to keep their secrets: but someone has to do it, for it is clear that the combined forces of the Civil Service and the Special Branch have failed lamentably.

That some secrecy is necessary I accept unreservedly. Of course we have to avoid disclosures that would endanger the security of the state, would impair proper law-enforcement, would adversely affect legitimate state and private financial transactions or would invade personal privacy.

However, to control disclosures it is necessary to maintain respect for the very word "secret" and to establish a consensus on what needs to be kept secret and what does not. Section 2 of the Official Secrets Act has become a menace to state and citizen alike because it has caused the opposite to happen. Because of its indiscriminate nature it has given secrecy a bad name. And while it exists there is no chance of a consensus on control and disclosure of information - a consensus that in my view is otherwise achievable.

All of this was foreseen by the Franks Committee as far back as 1972: "A government which operates in greater secrecy than the effective conduct of its proper

function requires... will lose the trust of the people... Its critics will try to break down all barriers erected to preserve secrecy and they will disclose all that they can, by whatever means, discover. As a result, matters will be revealed when they ought to remain secret."

We have evidence that exactly this has happened in the United States, from a source as unlikely as a former director of the CIA, Admiral Stansfield Turner: "The increase of classified information... has diminished respect for it and encouraged carelessness in handling it... The open publication of all materials that can be declassified should be encouraged. This would reduce the disclosure of what really must be kept secret."

My case then is that one of the main obstacles to the protection of real secrets (an obstacle, also, to freedom of information) is Section 2 itself. It is now held in such universal contempt, not just by so-called radicals but by senior politicians of all parties, by many present and past civil servants, by respected jurists, and by the public, that it is with increasing

justification being abandoned in practice.

The final nail in its coffin should have been the refusal by the jury in the Clive Ponting case to convict, despite a clear lead to do so by the judge.

As the extraordinary fishing expedition by the Special Branch at the BBC offices in Scotland underlines, the removal of Section 2 will have the additional advantage of enhancing civil liberties, for it contains powers to search and seize that would more than satisfy the KGB.

What then is the alternative? It is, first, to establish a consensus between the state and the citizen as to what in the public interest should be kept secret. It should not be sufficient that information has to do with defence or national security or law-enforcement, but rather that disclosure would seriously endanger or impair defence, national security or law-enforcement. Nor should it be a justification for secrecy that the release of information would embarrass the government of the day.

Nor should the decision as to whether secrecy is justified be that of government, any more than it

should be that of, say, Duncan Campbell. If there are doubts, the decision should lie with an information commissioner (of a status similar to or even stronger than the ombudsman) and/or a tribunal, possibly made up of an all-party team of privy counsellors.

Once the consensus is achieved on what should remain secret, all other information should be readily available under freedom of information legislation.

We will then all know where we are. Yes, ministers can keep the few secrets that are really necessary. Yes, we then can have greater public accountability. And, yes, it does work. Freedom of information, with exemptions for genuinely necessary secrecy, exists in many countries, including those whose constitution is based on the Westminster model.

Whatever other reservations people may have about it, it has never been suggested in any of those countries that it has led to an increase in leaks of vital secrets. The opposite is the case. The irony is that we in Britain have the most draconian secret laws and also the most leaking of information. This speaks for itself.

Des Wilson is co-chairman of the Campaign for Freedom of Information.

## Hugh Stephenson on an emotive word that can have venomous effects

Bob Borzello is a publisher in Islington. He came here from Chicago 20 years ago. He is of Italian stock, now in his middle years, and unexceptional in appearance. He has, though, the tenacity of a terrier when he commits himself to a project.

A Borzello project was born on April 4, 1984. On that day *The Daily Telegraph* carried this report: "A 34-year-old unaccompanied black L-driver, who killed two women in an on-coming car when he drove at 60mph down the wrong side of a road in south London, was jailed for 18 months at the Old Bailey yesterday."

Why, Borzello asked himself, did the paper have to tell its readers that the driver was black? His colour had no relevance to the crime, the trial or the sentence. American papers today would never think of putting the adjective "black" into that sentence in that context. And so began a one-man attack on the ethical standards of the British press in reporting stories involving members of racial minorities.

More than 30 formal complaints to the Press Council later, against every national daily (*The Times* included) except the *Financial Times* and the *Morning Star*, Borzello is close to achieving institutional status in the industry.

What is the argument over the reporting of colour about? In part, of course, it is about shoddy, unfair and unprincipled journalism - headlines and picture captions that hype a story but are unjustified by the words, pictures deliberately cropped to make a racial point, liberal use of adjectives like "loony" and "extreme" applied to black leaders.

Complaints of this kind have been made against all the popular tabloids and upheld by the Press Council. But they are in essence complaints against a particular brand of journalism. The serious and difficult arguments centre on the extent to which reporting should be colour-blind in a multi-racial society like ours. The code of conduct issued by the National Union of Journalists makes the categorical statement that a journalist "shall only mention a person's race and colour (and creed, illegitimacy, disability, marital status or lack of it, gender and sexual orientation for that matter) if this information is strictly relevant".

It all depends on what you mean by strictly relevant. But most journalists, even when they accept the spirit of this injunction, depart from its letter pretty frequently. I have done so, for example, in my first paragraph. It is not "strictly relevant" to what I am writing that Borzello is of Italian stock. On the other hand, it would be surprising if someone from Chicago with a name like Borzello was Hispanic, Polish or Jewish-American, so why not out with the fact that he is Italian-American?

The maligned and derided Press Council has, through its adjudications since 1984, been groping towards a coherent doctrine. In

# Colour in the news: handle with care



the L-driver case it took in effect the NUJ line that the convicted man's colour was not relevant. *The Daily Telegraph* disagreed, but the case attracted little or no attention. Then came the big one.

In 1985, a 17-year-old was convicted of murdering a girl and admitted raping five others. *The Sun*, *Daily Mail*, *Daily Express* and *The London Evening Standard* were all censured for reporting that the youth was black. Fleet Street's reaction was almost universally hostile to the council.

Each of the papers reprimanded reported what the council had said, but then counter-attacked editorially. The common line was that the Press Council had gone off its rocker and that it was for editors and readers to decide what facts were relevant, not the Press Council or anyone else. The most thoroughgoing defence was entered by *The Daily Telegraph* in a leader headed *Facts Are Sacred*. "Who is to judge what is relevant?... An honest newspaper reporter tells his readers everything that he thinks they would be interested in knowing about an event..." What it [the council] says, in effect, is that there are certain facts which it is too dangerous for the people to know... The remedy is not to suppress facts but to reveal them all and discuss them properly."

The Press Council seems since to have tried to establish a more pragmatic doctrine. After all, in the real world it is not possible to

keep all references to race and colour out of newspaper reports. Photographs in newspapers and television reports of the same events inevitably reveal an individual's colour and clearly cannot be banned.

Good journalism is often based on the written word's capacity economically to project a picture of what is being described. In some contexts, phrases such as Asian shopkeeper or Rastafarian youth could be considered negative stereotyping, but in others they are a quick and accurate way of communicating a great deal of information in quite acceptable shorthand.

The new doctrine is that references to race and colour should not be included irrelevantly when they are presented in a prejudicial context for the minority concerned. Thus last year the Press Council criticized the *Daily Express* for reporting that a member of a gang of black Brixton youths was convicted at the Old Bailey of raping two white girls.

But what of the argument put forward most consistently by *The Daily Telegraph* that "facts are sacred"? It is an argument of principle to which journalists and editors rightly cling. It is indeed potentially dangerous when editors, as they all do to some extent, apply censorship or discretion to the pattern of news reporting.

After the Brixton riots Lord Scarman declared that editors have a duty to take into account the likely impact on events of

what they report and to pay constant attention to the social implications of their power to influence attitudes. This may seem obviously reasonable to a judge, politician or other non-journalist. It makes journalists profoundly and rightly uneasy about where it leads in terms of the functioning of the press in our kind of society.

The *Daily Telegraph* line, though, is too simplistic. There are countless "facts" associated with any person or event. Not all of them can be included. To take an extreme case to illustrate the point, many people in public life and a fair sprinkling in the criminal community are Jewish. Yet Fleet Street has long ceased to include this "fact" when writing about individuals in a negative context.

By contrast, as Sir Zelman Cowan, the Press Council chairman, has said: "References to race and colour are highly selective and appear to find their way into reports of cases of grosser criminal violence where the persons convicted are black." The Press Council's view is that the more heinous and emotive a crime, the less excusable it is to mention a defendant's colour without justification.

I think that the difference in the way the British press now treats the words Jewish and black is instructive. In part it must reflect the lobbying and advertising power that undoubtedly makes editors much more careful about offending the one community than the other.

But the more important development is that since 1945 British society has collectively decided that anti-Semitism is unacceptable. Of course it still exists at individual and group levels, but it is institutionally unacceptable and the language of the press has reflected this social change.

An equivalent shift happened in the United States over race, as segregation ended in law and in practice during the 1960s. That change, too, was reflected in the American press. No equivalent change has yet taken place in this country.

All the dominant institutions of our multi-racial society remain essentially white; none more so than the national press. Across its entire range it exudes the fact that it is written by whites for whites, even when reporting on black issues. (Why, for example, is this article being written by a white?)

Perhaps things are changing slowly. Newspapers, like most of us, react to criticism by rejecting it initially. But in that process of rejection a seed of doubt and change is often sown. Borzello has even won admissions from some papers that they may have erred. "Thank you for drawing this to my attention," one London deputy editor wrote recently, "because it has prompted me to draw the staff's attention to the fact that this is an area which needs handling with great care and thought."

Care and thought are at least an important starting-point. The author is professor of journalism at the City University.

## Again the flowers turn to poisonous weeds

China's leaders are going all-out to reassure intellectuals that there will be no new Cultural Revolution. The party knows that a frightening sense of *déjà vu* is being felt in the country. When Deng Xiaoping singled out Liu Binyan last month as one of the country's three most troublesome "bourgeois liberals", all Chinese writers knew that something dreadful was resurfacing.

The writers remember that almost exactly 30 years ago, when Mao lost patience with writers who had accepted his invitation to speak out boldly and "let a hundred flowers bloom", Liu was condemned and exiled for writing a story critical of the party. He was not fully rehabilitated for 20 years. China's most famous investigative journalist, Liu has now been purged from the party for opening "the path for the return of capitalism to China", violating party discipline and "trumpeting bourgeois liberalism", as defined by Deng Xiaoping, means urging the end of

party supremacy, which in his view falls very near to treason. This time Liu's real crime is having the wrong friends. Or friend. He is the first victim of the current purge directly connected to the recently disgraced party general secretary, Yu Yaobang.

It is a long connection. In 1957 when Liu became first secretary of the Communist Youth League, he was the editor of its newspaper. After the death of Mao in 1976, as Liu became increasingly powerful he saw to it that Liu was given a position on the *People's Daily*. It was in that position that Liu won the admiration of millions of readers for disclosures of party corruption.

The story for which Liu was condemned in 1957, *Inside News*, tells of an idealistic young woman reporter who tries to reveal the truth about suffering coalminers. "When what the miners want more than anything else is to lie down and sleep for several days," she tells her editor, "how can you expect them to study, much less

think of ways to raise production?"

She tells her man friend: "You know the logic. All party congresses are democratic. All central tasks enjoy mass participation. But if you forget about those clichés and describe real life instead, then you're accused of being against the editor or of thinking wrong." The story was denounced as "a poisonous weed".

In the same "anti-bourgeois" campaign led by Deng, a 22-year-old writer, Wang Meng, was banished to the countryside for another "poisonous" story, *The Newcomer*. This, too, told of the disillusion of a young party idealist. The editor who had commissioned the story repudiated Wang to save his own skin. Wang disappeared for 20 years - an exile so total, he was to recall, that he threw away his pen.

In better days, in 1983, when Liu's *Inside News* was republished together with Wang's *The Newcomer*, Wang wrote an introduc-

tion saying that those who condemned such stories 20 years before had imagined that "by breaking thermometers which gave readings they did not like, they could ensure that the real weather would never be too hot or too cold".

In the spring of 1986, Wang Meng became Minister of Culture. Writers must not write to order, he told an interviewer then. "If you are assigned the task of laughing, can you really laugh?" But two weeks ago, in an effort to save himself no less pathetic than his own editor's 30 years earlier, Wang called on all cultural workers to subordinate themselves to the party's policies and oppose "bourgeois liberalism".

Four days later, Liu Binyan, who had followed Wang Meng into the wilderness in 1957, fell again. Others will fall very soon. Once again Wang Meng may have to throw away his pen.

Jonathan Mirsky

Digby Anderson

# The tiniest and most defenceless

Every year there is a competition among the various lobbies to establish their cause as the cause of the year. One month into 1987, we have already seen several runners.

Shelter is entering homelessness - again. David Sheppard, the Bishop of Liverpool, is doing his best to rejuvenate another familiar competitor, comfortable-uncomfortable Britain, in the apparently new colours of the North-South divide. The anti-alcohol lobby is game as ever and the environment has some official, if not yet much popular, backing. Aids is obviously favourite, but these competitors are often won by a late entrant.

My selection is violence to very young children. I choose it not because it will win but because it is not clear whose cause it is. Hurt children are an old cause loyally and genuinely espoused by that excellent charity the NSPCC. But it will not have escaped readers' attention that others have taken it up.

Radical feminists see it as a weapon to beat the hated normal family and the even more hated fathers. While they rant ideologically against either of these, few people listened to them. Much better than to present themselves positively as protecting abused children and add, as an apparent afterthought, "from their abusers, nearly always men".

There is no need to rant against fathers. Every heart-rending description of the children - tiny, defenceless and brutally assaulted - invites the reader or hearer to do that for him or herself. And, to be sure, the tiniest, the more defenceless and the more scared the better. Photographs can and have been used to great effect, as have children telling the story of their sufferings.

But it is a dangerous strategy. For each argument, each appeal to sympathy and sentiment, each exploitation of goodness and defencelessness, leads remorselessly back to a group of children about which the radical feminists have very different views.

If tininess, defencelessness and the extent of violence are to be the criteria for concern, these children are tinier, totally defenceless and terminally assaulted. I mean aborted babies.

And, to drive the unpleasant lesson home to its most unpleasant end, the final decision to assault these unborn children is taken by women.

No, no. Before the letters of abuse come flooding in, I am not necessarily endorsing the argument, just showing how it can be driven. Radical feminists should be very wary of using "abused children" as ideological and sentimental ammunition. The ammunition may well explode in their faces.

Like most of the "advances" of the Sixties, easy abortion is up for reappraisal. The Bishop of Birmingham's bill to restrict abortion, which had its second reading last Wednesday, is but one of several forthcoming initiatives. Mary Kenny's recent book *Abor-*

tion was followed last Friday by another. *Two Million Silent Killings*.

Evidence is mounting that children not only capable of being born alive (the criteria of the Infant Life Preservation Act 1929) but children capable of surviving are being aborted.

In 1986, some 2,500 abortions were carried out on foetuses of more than 21 weeks' gestation. A study of one maternity hospital in 1984 found 72 per cent of infants of 22-27 weeks' gestation capable not only of being born but of surviving.

Pressure is growing to reduce the number of weeks at which abortion is permitted - later than in most of Europe - and, most of all, for the Government, both as law-enforcer and owner and licensor of properties on which abortions are carried out, rigorously to enforce the existing law, the 1929 act.

## It will become more and more difficult for radical feminists to present themselves as champions of children's rights

Early opponents of abortion focused on the right to life of all unborn children. It was an absolute moral argument not likely to find favour with popular pragmatism. The most recent arguments are far more likely to succeed.

Far from preaching morals, absolute or relative, by concentrating on late abortions, they activate those unsystematic but deep concerns which people have for children, and very plausibly invite them over the dividing line of birth.

These late abortions look like children, can be seen as suffering like children, can be seen to deserve the sympathy given to children. Miss Kenny's description in her book of a 22-week abortion is a far more powerful argument than the prescriptions of the earlier moralists.

Trained and presented like this, there is a good chance that the horse will run well. If so, it will become more and more difficult for radical feminists to present themselves as champions of children's rights.

Their expressed concern for abused, defenceless tiny children will be increasingly incredible when set against their actual behaviour to the most abused, defenceless and tiniest of all, and their denunciations of male irresponsibility hollow when seen against their claims for autonomy to the point of taking life.

It will be an interesting competition, in rhetoric as much as logic.

The author is director of the Social Affairs Unit.

## Frank Johnson in the Commons

# Youths run riot during debate

The House yesterday held the emergency debate, forced by Labour the previous day, on the Great Glasgow Memo Robbery. In his opening speech, Mr Gerald Kaufman, the shadow Home Secretary, perhaps conscious of his growing reputation for verbal excess, decided to switch to peaceful opposition to the regime. His speech was restrained and ironic, apart from some sporadic stone-throwing during the peroration.

Unfortunately, the effect of such dignified civil disobedience was ruined when youths ran riot earlier during questions to the Prime Minister - the chief offender being identified as Neil Kinnoch, said to be the gang's leader.

"Incompetence", "injustice", "obedience", "cover-up", and "killing the rule of law", were among the words and phrases thrown across the chamber by Mr Kinnoch. Later they were put on display by the authorities. The Conservative view was that it was a miracle no-one was killed.

It was the second day running that such missiles had been thrown from the Labour benches in what promises to be a week of disturbances sparked off by the police action in Glasgow. On both days Tory backbenchers charged the crowd. As usual, this has led to accusations of Tory brutality. For example, Mr Ray Whitney (Wycombe, C) was seen in yesterday's newspapers and on television to strike Labour members on the head with a simile about the BBC entrusting a television series about secrecy to Mr Duncan Campbell. "Is that not," he asked, "like entrusting Myra Hindley with charge of a children's home?"

Few of us would condone that kind of excess by any officer. But it is inevitable that, in a force of nearly 400 Conservatives, there are bound to be a few rotten apples. Conservative MPs are, after all, a cross-section of society. Naturally, some of them reflect the violence and pent-up hatreds of that society. The great majority of Tory MPs are doing a tremendous job in very difficult circumstances. At the same time, some sympathy

should be shown for the frustration and anger felt by young people such as Mr Kinnoch. Opinion polls suggest that he will still be unemployed after the general election and well into the third term of Thatcher rule.

Mr Kaufman's was a good speech. It had several good jokes. For example, after Mr Michael Heseltine had made a great show of defending the Government, Mr Kaufman observed that it was "a peculiar and rare example of a rat trying to jump back on a sinking ship".

After two days of this controversy, as in all others of its kind, the cardinal principle of English law has asserted itself. This is that no-one can agree about what the Attorney-General does. He is both the Government's chief lawyer and man of affairs, as well as some sort of chief prosecutor. He is also an MP.

Furthermore, as far as English politicians are concerned, the Scottish Lord Advocate could be anyone.

Under the confused circumstances Dr David Owen did well not to keep on trying to involve the Prime Minister in giving orders to the Attorney-General, Home Secretary, and the Glasgow police. Instead, he concentrated effectively on the ridiculous width of the warrants which the police were allowed by a Scottish judge (not by Mrs Thatcher or the Attorney-General).

But during questions to the Prime Minister, Mr Kevin McNamara, a Labour defence spokesman, did better than any of them. He pointed out that the Prime Minister should "come clean about the activities of the Attorney General and his dining with people who are subject to criminal inquiries." He pointed out that the Attorney-General had had lunch at the Garrick club with the said Mr Duncan Campbell in July 1985 in connection with research on the banned programme. This demonstrated two other principles of the British constitution. The Attorney-General is often in trouble, and he is often in the Garrick club.





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## MR VOLCKER'S MEDICINE

Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the US Federal Reserve Board, has again confirmed his indispensability on the international scene. In testimony before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress at the beginning of the week, he gave a timely reminder that the burden of economic adjustment does not fall only on countries in balance of payments surplus.

Although a faster rate of growth abroad was desirable, he said, it would not of itself solve America's problems. Tackling the internal budget deficit was part and parcel of policies to tackle the external trade deficit, and the US should, if necessary, be prepared to accept slower growth and a temporary rise in unemployment in order to get its own fiscal house in order.

Given the rapid and continuing expansion of world trade, there is clearly a case for doing what can be done to co-ordinate national economic policies. And it may very well be true that the risk to inflation from a slightly more expansionist policy in the major surplus countries, Germany and Japan, is small. Inflation in Germany is currently negative and in Japan around zero. But it would be surprising if the world's two most successful economies were eager to take lessons in economic management from their more profligate trading partners. Germany has now reduced its interest rates by 1/2 per cent which was the limit of what most people expected.

The theory of "locomotion", in which one

country (the US) would take all the inflationary risks and haul the world economy out of recession, did not work in the 1970s. Nor did the subsequent idea that all the leading industrialized countries should take inflationary risks together and steam out of recession "in convoy". Imbalances usually imply adjustments on both sides.

Apart from fiscal adjustments, the other important engine of change is, of course, the massive fall in the foreign exchange value of the dollar. That has already occurred and its effects may now at last be starting to show through in the trade accounts. It is unwise, as the US Treasury Secretary Mr James Baker warned, to read too much into one month's figures. But the substantial fall in the trade deficit in December from a revised \$15.4 billion to \$10.7 billion, coupled with a steady rise in the longer term trend in export volume, is certainly a move in the right direction. Devaluation, in other words, seems to be starting to work.

It may also be starting to work in the UK. After the big fall in the pound last year, export volumes in the most recent three months have been buoyant and business confidence, as the latest survey of the Confederation of British Industry showed, is high. Whereas devaluation in an inflationary environment like the 1970s led only to higher pay demands eroding the cost advantage bestowed by a lower exchange rate, it is much more likely to be beneficial when, as

at present, commodity prices (including oil) are putting downward pressure on the general price level.

A few more encouraging sets of trade figures — both in the UK and the US — would do much to underpin sterling and, more importantly, the dollar. They would also help to draw the teeth of American protectionism, that unfortunate child of German and Japanese trading success.

The eleventh hour agreement with the EEC over the effect of Spanish and Portuguese entry to the Community was in everyone's interests. But the US should not conclude from it that European governments are now a push-over on trade issues. In the aircraft industry, for instance, subsidy is regrettably a fact of life and US claims that Britain, France and Germany have played outside the rules in subsidising the European Airbus have to be seen in the context of the huge, and hugely profitable, defence contracts enjoyed by US aircraft manufacturers.

In the foreign exchange markets yesterday, dealers remained bullish on the dollar despite Mr Volcker's statement that a further fall was in no-one's interest. The decision not to call a meeting, for the time being, of the Group of Five leading financial nations removed one source of comfort to the markets, though it is difficult to see in what way the G5 could reassure. The solution, as Mr Volcker indicated, still lies mainly in America's own hands.

## THE PRICE OF RAPE

The sentences passed yesterday by Mr Justice Leonard on two men who brutally raped a girl in a vicarage in the presence of the vicar, and also severely beat him up, have already elicited some expressions of outrage for their leniency. The public understanding of the sentences will not be made easier by the fourteen years awarded to a third participant in the crime who, nevertheless, had no part in the rape. On this last point, however, Mr Justice Leonard can be unequivocally defended: Horscroft, this third man, seems to have led and planned the enterprise, and his sentence also took into account several other unconnected offences to which he had admitted.

The question, then, is the appropriateness of the punishments meted out to the two rapists. Even on this score, there is a case for Mr Justice Leonard. He can claim to have observed the general guidelines laid down last February by Lord Chief Justice Lane on the sentencing for rape. These guidelines, however, are of so abstract and complex a character as to make any application of them to a particular case highly disputable. For the moment, let the judge have the benefit of the doubt.

What will concern the public is not what Mr Justice Leonard has awarded these criminals but how long they are, in practice, likely to serve. The

two things are widely different. In 1985 the average sentence imposed for rape was 42.9 months; the average sentence actually served for rape was only twenty months.

It is not absolutely certain that the two Ealing rapists will be eligible for parole under the guidelines laid down by Mr Leon Brittan. They will, however, still be eligible for the remission of a third of their sentences in respect of good behaviour in prison. In other words, it is immensely likely that the punishments which have in fact been inflicted on them will be considerably less grave than those which they have ostensibly been given.

It is to remission and parole, therefore, that public attention should be directed. Almost equally important, where sentences as contentious as these are concerned, judges must surely do rather better than Mr Justice Leonard has done in explaining them to the public.

He told McCall that a sentence which would adequately reflect the public horror at his offence could not be imposed; but why? Apparently for two exceedingly obscure reasons. The first was that as the criminal was only 22, a sufficient sentence would be disproportionate to his age. It is true that young offenders can very often count on leniency dictated by regard for the immaturity of their judgement, but this principle can hardly apply to a crime of

these proportions. In some ways, moreover, a heavy prison sentence is a far greater affliction to an old than a young man. On grounds of sheer public safety, the case for keeping sexual criminals under lock and key while their virility is at its height could well be argued.

Mr Justice Leonard's second reason for relative leniency is even odder. He says that the victim of the rape does not appear to have suffered a severe trauma. If so, that is a tribute to her own extraordinary moral resources; it does nothing to diminish the guilt of her assailants or the danger which their liberty will present to society. The courts do, indeed, take the view that a man accused of rape should be rewarded for pleading guilty because that plea spares the victim the anguish of appearing in the witness box. The motive for that convention is humane, but its consistency with justice is more questionable.

All these considerations strengthen the case for the Government's proposed reform — a system under which sentences which arouse public outrage because of their leniency can be reviewed by the Court of Appeal, not for the purpose of altering them but for that of pronouncing on their appropriateness in order to provide guidelines for future decisions by the courts.

Mr Hurd should persevere in this intention.

## UNDER THE AYATOLLAH

The strange saga of Iran's relations with the United States took another turn at the weekend with the arrest, in Tehran, apparently on spying charges, of an American correspondent, Mr Gerald Seib. Mr Seib was one of 90 foreign correspondents invited to Iran two weeks ago to see and hear the Iranian side of the Gulf War.

It is perverse politics, to say the least, for Iran to offer hospitality to Western journalists, only to detain one of their number. If Mr Seib's presence, and his passport, were so unacceptable to the Iranians, any embarrassment could have been avoided by denying him a visa in the first place.

The immediate effect of Mr Seib's detention will be to negate much of the value that might have accrued to the Iranian regime from the journalists' visit. Iran has not built up so much good will abroad for its cause — either in the war against Iran or in its Islamic revolution at home — that it can afford to squander such opportunities. To this extent, it is tempting to regard the arrest of a US journalist as a genuine mistake, occasioned by confusion of names or identities.

If so, it is an unfortunate error. Iran has grounds for arguing that its view of the world has not been sufficiently appreciated outside its borders. The descent into economic and political anarchy that has been widely predicted at intervals during the rule of the ayatollahs has not happened. There have even been isolated signs that the excesses of the first years of the Islamic Republic have eased.

All of which is not to say that life in Iran today is pleasant, predictable or safe. There are desperate shortages of food and medicines. The progress towards increased rights for women and non-Islamic minorities, won in the time of the Shah, has been negated. People still disappear from their homes overnight.

It would, however, be wrong to present the Islamic regime in Iran as staggering towards its end, either through military defeat or internal dissension. That is the truth that foreign visitors to Iran bring back with them, and it is the truth — unpalatable though it will be to many — that the West needs to hear if it is to formulate a realistic and well-informed foreign policy.

It is possible, however, that Mr Seib's detention is not a

mistake. A plausible, but more sinister, explanation is that he has fallen victim to continuing discord within the Iranian leadership — the kind of discord which allowed some ayatollahs to respond positively to the clandestine diplomacy of the United States and then to deny that such a response had been given.

While the group of Western journalists which included Mr Seib was in Iran, they were addressed by Hojatoleslam Rafsanjani, believed to be the pivotal figure in contacts between Iran and the United States. He left them in no doubt that — whatever the evidence to the contrary — hostility towards the United States is still the only acceptable public stance in Tehran today.

So long as Mr Seib is under arrest in Iran, he is as much a hostage to Middle East politics as those held against their will in Lebanon, and the prospects for his release are just as unpredictable. The difference is that Mr Seib is held by a government, a government which — by inviting foreign correspondents at all — appears to recognize the need to improve its image. The very least it can now do is to release him.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Special Branch raid on the BBC

From the President of the Royal Television Society and others  
Sir, We wish to endorse the vigorous letter of protest (report, February 3) which the Chairman of the BBC has sent to Government ministers about the Special Branch raid on the BBC headquarters in Glasgow.

No sensible person wishes to endanger national security, but the Chairman of the BBC makes it clear that the programmes that have been seized by the Special Branch deal with matters of public interest.

It seems to us extraordinary that such material can now apparently be confiscated legitimately. We believe we speak for other people not involved in television who are taken aback by what has been done.

Yours faithfully,  
PAUL FOX, President,  
Royal Television Society,  
JOHN GAU (Chairman of Council),  
DAVID ATTENBOROUGH,  
DAVID BOWEN,  
AUBREY SINGER, BRIAN TESLER,  
JOHN WHITNEY (Vice-President),  
DAVID GLENCROSS (Director of Television, Independent Broadcasting Authority),  
Royal Television Society,  
Tavistock Square, WC1.

### Mr Milne's departure

From Mr James Cellan-Jones  
Sir, It seems strange to read of the departure of Alasdair Milne from the BBC in the Egyptian Press. To be working abroad with over 80 of his colleagues and spending several millions of pounds of the BBC's money one feels one should be at home for his departure.

He was a director-general in whom many of his colleagues had great trust. In my small foray into management he taught me more of the subtleties and miseries of the job than I thought possible. If he did not suffer fools gladly he taught one to concentrate one's mind against foolishness and, by concealment, to hide it.

He was loyal to his staff the only way that matters, downwards, if he was often uncompromising, that was a matter of relief to a programme-maker too often faced with trimming and double-talk.

The BBC will be greatly the poorer for his leaving; perhaps in its present state it does not deserve a leader of such probity. Sir, I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,  
JAMES CELLAN-JONES,  
Ramsay Renaissance Hotel,  
Alexandria, Egypt.

From Mr Edward Liddell  
Sir, Perhaps the most important quality that should be looked for in appointing a new director-general is the ability to instil throughout the staff a sense of patriotism. This is nothing to do with party allegiance, but it is very much to do with not disparaging your own country.

Obviously, there are the cases where programme-makers deliberately attempt to broadcast information which might be useful to our enemies which come to mind, but less obvious are the attempts in the alleged interest of impartiality, to strike a balance between the forces of law and

order and the IRA or between Britain and the Argentine over the Falklands. There may be arguments in favour of either side but as the British Broadcasting Corporation it is surely the duty of the BBC to support the British point of view.

Again there are too many occasions where the BBC reports criticise British exports and British exporters, not necessarily by the words they use but by the tone of voice in which the words are spoken. They also criticise wealth-creation and profit. They take great delight in a fall in the value of the pound, but rarely give equal space to a rise in the value. Annually they criticise the length of the Christmas break without saying it is part of people's annual holiday entitlement.

They attack the authorities for their speed in dealing with snowstorms and compare us badly with other countries; even in the same bulletin as they did this they later showed a German motorway at a standstill because of frozen diesel.

I hope a director-general is appointed who is able to lead the staff to understand that they carry a major responsibility for upholding a sense of pride in our country for whose national broadcasting service they work. This, I believe, is what the public expects of the BBC.

Yours faithfully,  
EDWARD LIDDELL,  
72 Swanland Road,  
Hessle, North Humberside,  
January 30.

### From the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Leeds

Sir, In the list of governors of the BBC which appeared on your front page on January 31, all are identified by their professional interests except Lady Parkes, who is labelled "wife of the Vice-Chancellor of Leeds University".

My wife has for many years devoted a great deal of time to visiting and trying to understand every aspect of the BBC, particularly at local and regional level, and she has made comparable contacts with broadcasting systems in other countries. From her former membership of the Press Council she is also well acquainted with the companion medium of the Press.

I, in common with other vice-chancellors, rarely have an evening or weekend free of university business, and the time I devote to viewing, listening and reading of newspapers is very small compared with that of the average citizen.

I am puzzled as to why you should have chosen to label Lady Parkes, alone among the governors, with what must appear, to anyone who knows me, to be a disqualification. It is because she is a woman? Or is this the beginning of a new policy of identifying people by their spouses? I am happy to be "husband of Lady Parkes", she is professionally concerned with and knowledgeable about higher education.

Yours faithfully,  
EDWARD PARKES,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
The University of Leeds,  
Leeds, West Yorkshire.

This way is widely implausible. Far more likely, some or all of the polls are getting it wrong.

There are good *a priori* reasons to expect polls to be less reliable than once they were. They include: the shrinking of sample sizes, the birth of the one-day "quickie" poll, and the increased difficulty of polling in a three-party situation, where the order in which questions are asked may make a substantial difference to the showings of the third party.

Moreover, it is open to question whether the quota sampling used by the pollsters, correcting for age, sex and class, adequately reflects the factors that now influence voting, which include whether voters work in the public or private sector.

Mr Worcester has claimed this week that all these matters would be studied by the pollsters and that they are satisfied that all is well. If so, they are unique. There is widespread and growing concern amongst informed public opinion, which all Mr Worcester's bromides will not dispel. Yours faithfully,  
DAVID LIPSEY, Editor,  
New Society,  
5 Sherwood Street, W1,  
February 3.

### Civic co-operation

From Mr G. F. de C. Sizer  
Sir, As an honorary citizen of Lubbock, Texas — which city was frequently a winner regionally in the USA National Clean-up Competition — I was interested in your report (January 22) of the Westminster City Council's Bill to discourage litter.

Perhaps the faintly menacing comment (in a letter to me, written in 1962, when she was 82)

of Mrs Helen J. Whitworth, of Lubbock, shows the enduring nature of the problem:

About Lubbock clean-up days. The system of keeping Lubbock clean has the cooperation of every civic-minded citizen. If he is not civic-minded he can pay a fine or spend some time locked up. The streets are patrolled for any lack of cooperation.

Yours sincerely,  
GEOFF SIZER,  
64 St Mary's Road,  
Benfleet, Essex.

### Report on Lloyd's

From Mr A. O. R. Michley  
Sir, In your leader (January 23) you conclude that the Neill committee's main proposal to replace four working members on the Lloyd's council by four nominated members, thereby giving the overall majority to the external and nominated members, is a "second-best solution". However, your apparently preferred solution of "fitting Lloyd's into the orbit of the Financial Services Act" is inappropriate, not only for the reasons explained in the Neill report but also because of the very nature of Lloyd's and its membership.

The "investors" at Lloyd's are not a shifting population of many millions of small investors from all sections of the community utilising thousands of "authorised persons" throughout the country to look after their money and investments. The membership of Lloyd's is a close-knit group of fairly wealthy people committed for a definite period of time by formal arrangements to membership. Most of them are qualified and capable of sitting on the regulatory bodies contemplated or approved by the Financial Services Act and many of them no doubt do.

The most effective way of ensuring that the interests of members of Lloyd's, as

### Bridge over the great divide

From the Reverend J. D. Cutler  
Sir, What an unexpected surprise and joy: my *Times* arrived today all in one piece! Congratulations and thank you.

For some time I have been thinking of writing to you and your comments today prompt me to do so. As a reader of *The Times* for over 30 years might I venture to suggest a return to the good old days when the leader, letters and articles were invariably printed on the middle spread? I suspect I am not alone in my views.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN D. CUTLER,  
Yoxall Rectory,  
Savey Lane, Yoxall,  
Burton-upon-Trent,  
Staffordshire,  
February 2.

From Mrs J. A. Raffie  
Sir, This morning we find ourselves back with one big heavy newspaper and the resultant mess at the breakfast table. How very convenient it was to have two sections to *The Times*. The Man of the House was soon expressed in the sports pages, the business news and Portfolio whilst I had the other half and plenty to read and could even get on with the crossword in comparative peace.

Perhaps for the sake of marital harmony we will now have to buy two copies of the paper each day! Yours sincerely,  
TAMMIE RAFFIE,  
Stable Cottage,  
Campionfield Lane,  
Sialham, Norfolk,  
February 2.

From Mr Peter G. Hill  
Sir, Too big; it gets in a twist; does not divide into two. Yours faithfully,  
PETER G. HILL,  
Anne Cottage, Fawley,  
Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire,  
February 2.

From Mr M. H. Burr  
Sir, Congratulations on today's restoration of the one-piece newspaper in place of the unlamented "bikini" version.

Yours faithfully,  
M. H. BURR,  
Church House,  
7 Almshouse Lane,  
Newmillerdam,  
Wakefield, West Yorkshire,  
February 2.

From Mr J. N. Child  
Sir, Alas! It was so convenient to pass the Portfolio section to my wife while I started on the news. Yours faithfully,  
J. N. CHILD,  
10 Ruston Road, Cambridge,  
February 2.

Playwright's defence  
From Mr Martin Gilbert  
Sir, The author of *Perdition*, Jim Allen, writes in your letters page today (February 2) that I have referred to 60 historical inaccuracies in his play. "Yet to this day, despite constant requests, he has refused to specify exactly where in this script these 'inaccuracies' occur". This is not so.

On the morning of January 17, at the request of the Artistic Director of the Royal Court Theatre, Mr Max Stafford-Clark, I went through the then most up-to-date version of the script, which Mr Stafford-Clark had sent me on the previous day, the version which was then being rehearsed (five days before the first Press preview) and pointed out what seemed to me to be the most serious historical errors and distortions in the first half of the script.

Mr Stafford-Clark then had to break off our meeting to go to a rehearsal, saying that he would pass on my comments, on which he had taken copious notes. I also offered to continue the line-by-line scrutiny of the second half of the play and to go through the points with Mr Allen.

On the following day, January 18, I repeated my offer to go through my historical points with Mr Allen when I spoke to several members of the Council of the Royal Court Theatre and, at their request, again went in considerable detail through the most serious historical distortions. In his letter to you, Mr Allen says that in an article in *The Daily Telegraph*, I referred to a scene "which did not exist in the play". It did indeed exist, in the version of the play being rehearsed on the day I read it; the version shown to me that day by the Artistic Director of the Royal Court, for the specific purpose of historical comment.

If, as Mr Allen implies, he has indeed changed the script considerably since my historical criticisms were made two weeks ago, I should of course be glad to read the new version and to specify "exactly" (as he asks) where errors and distortions occur, if any remain.

Yours sincerely,  
MARTIN GILBERT,  
Merton College, Oxford.

## ON THIS DAY

FEBRUARY 4 1817

The London police were remodelled in 1829 into a regular force by the Secretary for the Home Department, (Sir) Robert Peel. When they first appeared on the London streets they were nicknamed "Peelers".

### AGED AND INFIRM CONSTABLES

Among the subjects likely to engage the attention of Parliament, we know of few which deserve it more than that branch of the general police department which is connected with the nomination of constables. We believe that the insufficiency of the great body of constables is a matter of complaint by no means restricted to the metropolis only, although it is to those of London and its vicinity that it may be desirable, in the first instance, to direct the notice of the Legislature. Every household being in turn compelled to serve, it is obvious that the lot must often fall upon those who are quite incapable of an efficient discharge of the duty of preserving the public peace. Accordingly, we find that half, or more, of the constables to whom the peace of the capital is entrusted on every occurrence or apprehension of a tumult, are aged, infirm and incapable persons, the objects of ridicule to a riotous mob, rather than of salutary terror. The mere invocation of the "King's name", aided by the display of the painted staff, may do extremely well in ordinary cases; but that is only where there exists a reverence for the law, and a respect for the constituted authorities. We have seen occasions when a multitude was assembled with no other feeling than a contempt for the law of the land, and no other purpose but its overthrow. In such circumstances, it is perfectly evident that nothing but absolute force will prevail in putting down the insurrectionist spirit.

We are therefore inclined to propose it as a question for the fair consideration of Parliament, whether it might not be wise and necessary to limit the duty of peace officers to persons who, in respect of age and bodily strength, were capable of properly discharging it? 2. Whether it might not be useful and desirable to equip them with such arms as would enable them to intimidate and quell every movement tending to outrage, when called upon by the Magistrate for their active interposition? From the possession of fire-arms it would naturally result that this body of public officers should be taught some description of military discipline, to prevent them from being dangerous to each other and to themselves. Hence it follows, that they ought to be distributed into regiments, or other forms of military classification, and might be placed under the command of officers nominated by the Court of Lieutenancy, the ward, or parish, so as to combine the two important qualities of perfect efficiency for the object in view, and a just independence on Government, so far as relates to their composition. A firm of this kind would be a close resemblance to the National Guard of France — a corps the most respectable and useful that has perhaps ever existed in any country. We are not anxious to enter upon details on this occasion, but would merely recommend the subject to the fair and dispassionate consideration of our readers; being convinced, that the more the question is investigated, the stronger ground will appear for concluding that the present mode of providing for the maintenance of public tranquillity, by means of constables and parish officers, is quite inadequate to its professed object. A single company of civil officers in arms, would have done more against the Spafields rioters, than the whole apparatus of Magistrates without soldiers, and soldiers without Magistrates, to which our protection was confided on recent, as on former occasions.

### A citizen's duties

From Bishop D. R. Feaver  
Sir, Better than a Bill of Rights would be a Declaration of Duties. Better still for the good of the country would be Parliament's authorisation and production of both in terms which the simplest citizen could understand. No longer can it be assumed that every man has even a vestigial notion as to how he ought for his own peace of mind to behave and order himself.

Duties and rights need to be advertised and expounded together. A man and his neighbour need to know what each has the right to expect from the other. Yours faithfully,  
D. R. FEAVER,  
10 Spens Avenue,  
Gough Way,  
Cambridge,  
January 28.

### Boat Race blues

From Mr R. B. Bruce Lockhart  
Sir, It seems that the only sensible answer to Oxford's Boat Race troubles is for a British solution: let the Isis crew row for Oxford and let the Cambridge VIII continue to allow them to win. This would have the merit of teaching ageing Yank permanent students a thing or two about the institution which is our Boat Race.

They might also learn that to many of us a sporting contest conducted in a pleasant and gentlemanly manner can matter more than their imported win-at-all-costs principles, or their personal wounded pride.

Yours,  
R. B. BRUCE LOCKHART,  
Saul Hill,  
Burnside,  
Kendal,  
Cumbria,  
January 29.











Number of hauls	<i>P. setiferus</i> (%)	<i>P. setiferus</i> + <i>P. setiferus</i> + <i>P. setiferus</i> (%)	<i>P. setiferus</i> + <i>P. setiferus</i> + <i>P. setiferus</i> (%)
1	~10	~10	~10
2	~25	~25	~25
3	~45	~45	~45
4	~60	~60	~60
5	~70	~70	~70
6	~75	~75	~75
7	~78	~78	~78
8	~80	~80	~80
9	~82	~82	~82
10	~83	~83	~83



## THE ARTS

## Healing springs

Television knows only too well how to make a drama out of a crisis and indeed, with the censorship of certain plays, a crisis out of a drama. But it also knows how to shock not with sensationalism but with banality, with its ability to confront the extraordinary, the outrageous, the terrible with the inappropriately mundane.

A Course in Healing (BBC 2) certainly offered a mundane approach to the extraordinary. Originally made for BBC East, it had all the hallmarks of the competent regional programme: local character and

## TELEVISION

friends and acquaintances interviewed without rhetorical idiosyncrasy by a clean-cut, clear-faced reporter. Incredibly, the subject of this sobriety was Matthew Manning, a laying-on-hands healer who as a boy was the focus for poltergeist activity and automatic writing and drawing "messages".

On this occasion, though, the matter-of-fact approach was poignantly effective as resolutely ordinary schoolmasters spoke of flying objects and of a boy without artistic talent knocking off a very passable Durer or Beardsley. Manning himself was also relaxed, modest and level-headed about his achievements. But what really confirmed the merits of the provincially prosaic in dealing with such a subject were the excerpts from previous, more distinguished, programmes in which he appeared: a sensationally scientific one which had his hovering hands killing off cancer cells in a test-tube and, in particular, a David Frost programme in which a younger Manning, looking not unlike Charles Manson, diagnosed illnesses through automatic writing.

Manning, now clean-shaven and short-haired, has learnt to put his powers to much more worthy use. Frost, who recently allowed Yuri Geller to bend the not so free-like patience of Adam Boulton by interrupting him with his tricks as he tried to report the Iceland summit, still counts the "psychic showman".

Andrew Hisslop

## A survivor's biggest challenge

Paul Jones, one of the few pop stars to make a successful transition to the theatre, takes the lead in *Kiss Me Kate*, the Royal Shakespeare Company's first venture into the big-American musical, now in preview at Stratford and later destined for the Old Vic: interview by Angela Wilkes



Paul Jones as Fred Graham/Petruchio, "a rather bombastic, egotistical Actor Chappie"

before failing my prelims. I used the exam time to write a poem. Actually, I was only interested in jazz and I thought theatre and classical music, even poetry, were high-falutin' elite culture. I actually preferred the lyrics of the Blues to poetry."

His first band was Thunder Odium and the Big Secret. They played club socials. But it was not until he found himself the sole applicant auditioning at the Roaring Twenties Club in

London for a struggling rhythm and blues band called Manfred Mann that his career as a "shouter" rocketed. And it was not until he had returned, some seven years later, as a soloist from an Australian tour with The Who that he discovered a taste and ability for acting.

"I'd just got back, and was wondering if I was really cut out for pop, when the phone rang. It was Charles Marowitz, offering him a part at the Open Space in Muzeeke, a play about piped music. But, like his starring role in the film

*Privilege*, it proved a false dawn. "It was, in fact, a terrible flop, but Marowitz had taught me to love the theatre and to see the whole thing as a learning experience. So I was fired with enthusiasm."

Despite being grasped by teenaged girls whenever he came downstage, Jones says he has never had much personal confidence. He has always been happier working in a group. Rediscovering God, he claims, has given him yet another lease on life. Why, apart from some gentle nudgings at show-business dinners hosted by Cliff Richard, did he turn to religion? "There's only ever one answer to why I became a Christian. Because Jesus wanted me to. But actually it happened when I fell in love with somebody who was going to church."

That somebody, the actress Fiona Hendley, became his second wife two years ago, after meeting Jones at the National Theatre. She was Jenny Diver in *The Beggar's Opera* and she is also on stage with him in *Kiss Me Kate*, playing Bianca. Jones also has two sons - Matthew, 23, and Jacob, 22 - from his earlier marriage to the novelist Sheila MacLeod.

There is an air of common sense and detachment about him, which he says is partly the reason he never turned to drugs and alcohol and perished like many of those he knew. "I think I've emerged because I was blessed with not being too famous. And I didn't have that kind of personality, either. The real casualties of the pop business, those whose deaths I've been shocked by - or perhaps not shocked by - were either very famous, like Jimi Hendrix, Janis Joplin and Brian Jones, or were the centre of massive cult enthusiasm, like Jim Morrison. That's got to be bad for you."

"I knew Brian Jones better than anyone else in show business. I first met him in 1961 when I was a student and he worked in a bank in Cheltenham. And he just couldn't handle it. He had such an intense concentration on his life, his motivation, desires, relationships and his music that at no time did he ever stand back from himself."

Never one for partying the night away himself, Jones has always had a sensible attitude to his own body. He trained his singing voice. He became a vegetarian. He gave up trying to cram in gigs with his Blues Band on a regular basis, also on medical advice. "I was appearing at the National at the same time and I kept keeling over in pubs, on trains and in the theatre, though never actually on stage. A doctor diagnosed exhaustion, and I thought 'Who wants that?'"

## Fleet responses

## CONCERTS

## RPO/Koizumi Festival Hall

While André Previn was resting damaged cartilages, Kazuhiro Koizumi was springing up and down from the knees, transferring a good deal of his own effervescent energy into the Royal Philharmonic and Berlioz's *Corsaire* Overture. Previn's indisposition gave London the chance to watch the ways of the young Japanese director of the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra. I hope it will not take further injury or illness to lure him back again.

The *Symphonie fantastique* is no bad work with which to make your mark. Koizumi, who has a way of appearing and disappearing from the platform in a microsecond, draws comparably fleet responses from his players: he had Berlioz's *idée fixe* leaping to its feet, tutting crackling together and, in the "Witches Sabbath" the bass strings positively hurled into action. His is the sort of conducting which is very much physically in touch with the orchestra. And

this was the sort of performance which skillfully and unashamedly put orchestral muscle-toning first and interpretative insight second.

There were giveaway moments - the cantering waltz, the short-measure silences - which suggested that the work inspired challenge rather than deep sympathy in Mr Koizumi. This was plainly not the case, though, in his astute, bright-eyed accompaniment to Ravel's Piano Concerto in G. Alicia de Larrocha was the soloist, and between them they made the piece just what Ravel wanted it to be: light-hearted and brilliantly witty, without aiming at profundity or dramatic effect.

No matter how many times one hears Miss de Larrocha, one is always surprised by the purely tactile scope of her playing: the brilliance which is never brittle, thanks to the quicksilver interplay of changing finger-weights, the carapace technique with which she can mingle at one moment with harp strings, at another with trumpet bantering; and, above all, the radiant clarity of line to which Ravel's Adagio is so seldom treated.

Hilary Finch

## Jorge Bolet St John's/Radio 3

Jorge Bolet has the uncanny knack of making a virtuoso performance sound simple. So much so, in fact, that if one had a major criticism to make of him in this short recital it was that his formidable technical facility negated, to an extent, the atmosphere of spontaneously-met challenge that the late Romantic, all the way up to Rachmaninov, demand. Instead he preferred a cultivated sound and gave readings that chanced very little. Such an approach, though, undoubtedly contributes much to his deserved success on record.

He began here with the Ballade in G minor by Grieg, actually an extended set of variations on a Norwegian folk-tune called "The Northern Peasantry". This work, although rarely heard, is reckoned to be the composer's most important exercise in the medium. Its 14 variations contain an impressive variety of mood and textures, although its dominant emotion

is one of tragedy, as its rich vein of chromatic harmonies suggests. And, if Grieg fails to explore the possibilities inherent in his theme as searchingly as, say, Brahms might, that is because his objectives are rather different.

Bolet gave an appropriately inward-looking performance, but then turned his attention to Rachmaninov and a selection of four Preludes that showed all the considerable strengths of his art. The G sharp minor piece, Op 32 No 12, demanded, and got, the most finely controlled finger-work, while the stormy C minor Prelude, Op 23 No 5, the resigned but lyrical G flat major, Op 23 No 10, and finally the majestic, melancholic early C sharp minor Prelude, Op 3 No 2, Russian to the core, were all given with impressive poise.

And, to follow, what better than the swaggering sentiment and unabashed pyrotechnics of Rachmaninov's two famous Kreisler transcriptions, "Liebesleid" and "Liebesfreud"?

Stephen Pettitt

## Coming and going

## DANCE

## Diversions Laban Studio

Diversions Dance Company from Cardiff brought four works not previously seen in London for its programme at the Laban Centre's Studio Theatre on Monday night. None of them offers great originality of movement, but the variety of styles and subjects shows concern to give the company's local audiences as wide an experience as possible, while the choice of choreographers proves a certain adventurousness.

The most interesting piece is *Just a Song at Twilight*, by Quinny Sacks. Images from Eliot's *Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock* provide the raw material, and the production adopts a similar fragmentary manner with some success. The adaptation is done with ingenuity, moving screens provide rooms in which the women come and go and it is the floor of the stage rather

than his life which the hero measures out in coffee-spoons. Well, teaspoons, actually, but perhaps nobody nowadays remembers the difference.

There is no more sense of period in Deb Thomas's designs than in the choreography or in Nicholas Carr's collage score. That is a weakness, but in compensation the work acquires a zany humour. The leading performer deserves credit for this, and for his contribution to Roy Campbell-Moore's *Rave On*, an evocation of the jive era to Buddy Holly recordings, but the alphabetical cast-lists prevent him from receiving it. Silly idea.

Two other works are by American choreographers. In *Our Own Image*, by Jerry Pearson, uses rods carried by the dancers to make literal stick-men: ingenious, but boring. Martha Partridge's *Move Please* did not always sufficiently obey its title, and there was too much chatter in Tiger Benford's score, but the work eventually built up a diverting liveliness.

John Percival

## Deity invoked in a dubious deal

## THEATRE

## The Viewing Greenwich

Usually a bit of a joker when he condescends to stage appearances, God the Father graces David Pownall's play in the likeness of a would-be house-buyer who arrives on the doorstep carrying twice the asking price in cash in the hope of doing a quick deal. It puts the Almighty off his stroke to learn that the transaction requires the assistance of a solicitor.

*The Viewing* starts in a promising vein of comic mystery, featuring a visitor who simultaneously knows everything and knows nothing, and who combines urbane courtesy with remarks inviting a fist up the nose. "You're a well-built woman", he tells the lady of the house, who takes it in her stride. Enter her daughter. "Hardly a beauty", he continues. "And no virgin, either", whereupon the chance of any deal, with or without a solicitor, recedes to vanishing point.

Mystery apart, this scene explores a fruitful line in comic reversal, by substituting plain speech for small talk, and developing an exposition in which it is the supposedly ignorant visitors - Mr Guest and his handmaiden Marion - who tell the householders all about their own property and their private lives. It is from them we learn that the son lives on inherited capital from a father who has been ousted from the family by a star physicist called Fred. All this would take some swallowing



Pining for a man-to-man chat about the Creation: Graeme Garden (right), Jonathan Newth

but for the fact that it is presented in terms of comic fantasy.

These domestic details, alas, turn out to be all too true, and the piece begins collapsing from the moment that Mr Guest declares his immortal credentials. In spite of his impersonation of a football referee, and claims to be an atomic particle, the Creator appears in distinctly lacklustre form. That may be Mr Pownall's point; if so, Graeme Garden certainly drives it home by playing him as a wan figure in an off-the-peg suit, pining to find somebody with whom he can have a man-to-man chat about the Creation. But, when he does get the chance, it is only to describe our planet as a "pilot scheme"

and dismiss the paradoxes of the universe as "checks and balances". Such is the intellectual level, and it is not what one would have expected from the author of *Master Class*.

The debate, needless to say, centres on nuclear destruction. Fred has just invented something which is on the point of blowing us up, and God arrives to forestall this insult to his handiwork. Why he needed to come in person is not disclosed. Nor why he needs to take Fred down to Hell. Nor why he wanted to buy the house in the first place.

Fred is blind: one of several apparently arbitrary details that set you wondering whether Mr Pownall is working from a basis of myth. If so,

I am unable to identify it. But even the visible story exists on two unrelated levels of family life and Elysian dialogue, so that when Fred's sight is miraculously restored Bess remains glued to the television set.

Alan Strachan's production treats the piece with great respect, giving equal weight to its domestic clashes and philosophical banter, with only occasional bursts of disciplined physical action. That would be very suitable for Shaw; but with characters as invertebrate as Fred (Jonathan Newth) or tedious as the loutish son (Greg Crutwell), some papery over the cracks might have helped.

Irving Wardle

## JAZZ

## Dave Holland Ronnie Scott's

## Mike Westbrook etc ICA

the playing of his colleague Steve Coleman, an alto saxophonist of almost intimidating precocity.

Coleman's exquisitely sculptured tone and an articulation that retains its crispness even at blistering speed enhance his gift for building intense improvisations out of unusually vivid melodic shapes. A tune created from teasingly cryptic horn monosyllables over Smith's nudging New Or-

leans-style press-rolls suggested that he is also a composer of uncommon gifts. Kenny Wheeler, the London-based Canadian trumpeter, and Robin Eubanks, a trombonist whose gum-chewing demeanour is echoed in the laconic quality of his playing, complete a group saved from a certain dryness of ensemble tone by the vivacity of its arrangements, mostly from the leader's pen.

As a player, Holland displays what is by contemporary standards a powerful simplicity, although sophisticated amplification robs his instrument of its natural tone. He is to be congratulated on assembling a band that demands to be heard during its present season, which lasts until the end of next week.

At the ICA earlier in the evening, several British groups gave their services in

support of the detained dissidents of the Czechoslovakian Jazz Section. Most notably, Mike and Kate Westbrook and their saxophonist, Chris Biscoe, performed a version of "Lush Life" bitter enough to remind us that jazz can still be a music of protest.

Richard Williams

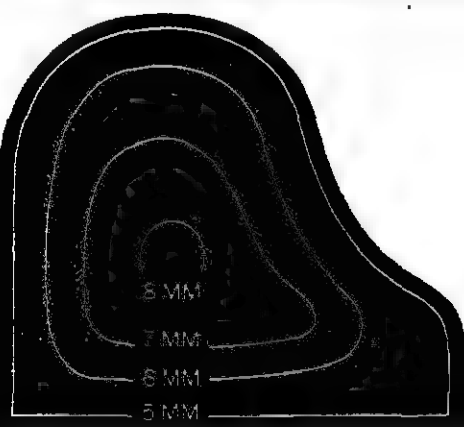
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# H A N S O N T R U S T

A company from over here that's also doing rather well over there.











## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

## New round for Craven

In Craven — the man who yesterday became non-executive chairman of Tootal, the tile group, following the retirement of Alan Wagstaff, boasts an impressive City figure. A former vice-chairman of Warburg's, the merchant bank, and one-time chief of Credit Suisse First Boston, his current full-time job is as chairman and co-owner of a little-known but highly influential investment banking group, Phoenix Securities. "We specialise in financial services arena," he tells me, "advising on mergers, acquisitions and buy-outs." During the Big Bang transition period Phoenix advised on both the sale and acquisition of more than 20 start-ups and jobbing firms. Craven, aged 46, who started Phoenix five years ago, refers to himself as a "clerk." "We never advise," he says. "But it is known that he has brought in to advise." At the sale of MIM to Italian Arrow and the sale of Swedish bank P. K. Barn on its acquisition of Engh Trust.



"Apparently they said yes on too my application forms"

## Kims ruffled

Dixie chief Stanley Kims will be breaking a 39-year-old habitier this year when he moves his office from his native Edgware in Middlesex to the heart of London's West End. Kims, aged 55, who is in the press of buying a new and more prestigious office block at Berkeley Square, tells me: "It will be the first time I have ever lived more than 10 miles away from the office. Edgware was the site of his father's lone photograph shop, where Kims first started work at just 16.

● A tycoon dealer anxious to improve his company's image added a slogan would help. He staff were asked for suggestions. Among those put forward was: "I got me put".

## Spurred on

Shawn Tottenham Hotspur, the publicly-quoted football club, jumped 5p to 70p yesterday after their 5-0 win over West Ham. The victory knocked West Ham out of the League Cup and means the Tottenham are now through to Sunday's semi-final against Arsenal. "It's all good for revenue," says one Tottenham fan.

● After wild horses nor a fire drill drag stockbrokers away from their brandies and cigars after lunch. Yesterday in J Lyons restaurant in Throhmton Street — known as the fire alarm rang at least 10 times between 2pm and 10pm but not a single director budged. Fortunately there was no fire — the false alarm was caused by electricians re-wiring the system.

## Pls fores

The drage golfer rarely hits a better off the tee, but then Bernard Hunt is not an average golfer. He said the hit was in his line. Hunt, involved in Golf Plus, a joint venture scheme for golf clubs, members, club catering and shop props. Annual subscriptions in themselves a painful experience and golfers spend an average of £850 a year, on and off the course, in pursuit of the small ball. Plastic failed in Scotland when Carrick Finlayson hit it but that probably says more about Scottish attitudes to paying interest than about the scheme's merits. The months ago Stewart Marshall, a director of Securities Finance, spotted a "triple" notice in a pink paper and guessed that the box name would lead to Carrick. It did and now the seventh largest bank in America, through Golf Financial Services, engaged in the prickly business of breaking down the royal and ancient prejudices of golfers and their committees against anything that might hurt the cash flow. Individual members pay £5 a year and after six weeks interest at the usual usurious credit rate. Like the helicopter, Gold Plus may be slow to move but it could be a hit.

## Carol Leonard

## Growing trade with our partners in Europe

Half of Britain's overseas trade last year was with the European Community — for the first time — and there is no sign of a break in the upward trend of trade between Britain and the EEC.

In 1986, 51.7 per cent of Britain's imports were from the other 11 members of the EEC, while 48 per cent of British exports went to the Community.

Export and import trade with the EEC together totalled £79.8 billion, exactly 50 per cent of Britain's total trade of £159.6 billion.

It is a far cry from the days, 20 years ago, when less than 20 per cent of Britain's trade was with the original six members of the EEC, and when business with the current members — West Germany, France, the Netherlands, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark, Ireland, Greece, Spain and Portugal — accounted for less than 30 per cent of total trade.

There are several reasons why the European Community has taken on the central role in Britain's overseas trade.

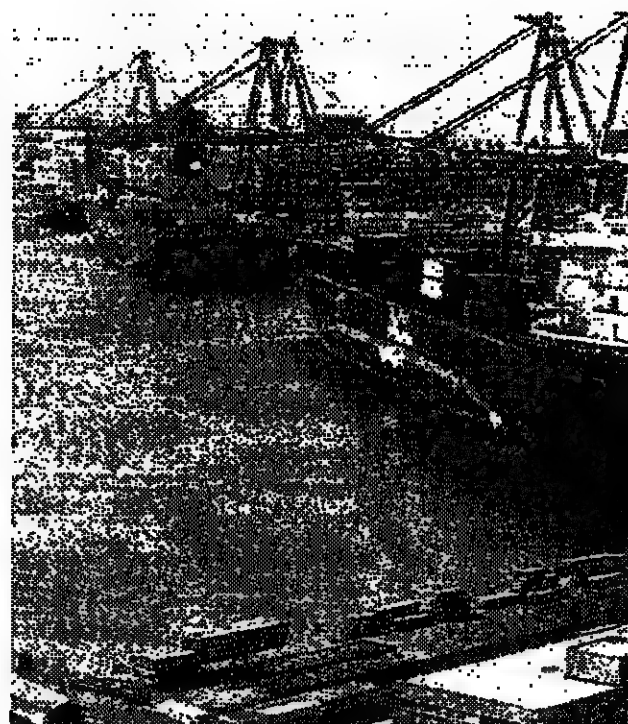
The first and most obvious is the fact that the EEC is a common market and customs union. Internal barriers to trade may still exist but trade within the Community is considerably freer than trade with the rest of the world.

The expansion of Britain's trade with the other member states is strong supporting evidence for those who argue that a general reduction in tariffs and other barriers to trade around the world would lead to an overall increase in trade.

The removal of tariffs does not lead to sudden shifts in trade patterns. In any case, when Britain entered the EEC in 1973, tariffs were only gradually adjusted over a period of years.

The same appears to be true for the enlarged Community, after the accession of Spain and Portugal at the beginning of last year. Trade with Spain and Portugal has increased but not at a noticeably greater pace than in recent years. However, over the longer term, the Iberian countries can be expected to become more important trading partners, both for Britain and the other existing EEC members.

A second reason for the increased concentration of



Loading up: Britain's trade with Europe is steadily rising

trade between Britain and the EEC has been the changing composition of Britain's overseas trade. The traditional picture — importing food, fuel and raw materials and exporting manufactured goods — has not fitted the facts for a number of years.

Manufactured goods are still the lifeblood of Britain's foreign trade, last year they accounted for £54.6 billion of an export total of £73.1 billion, equivalent to just under 75 per cent.

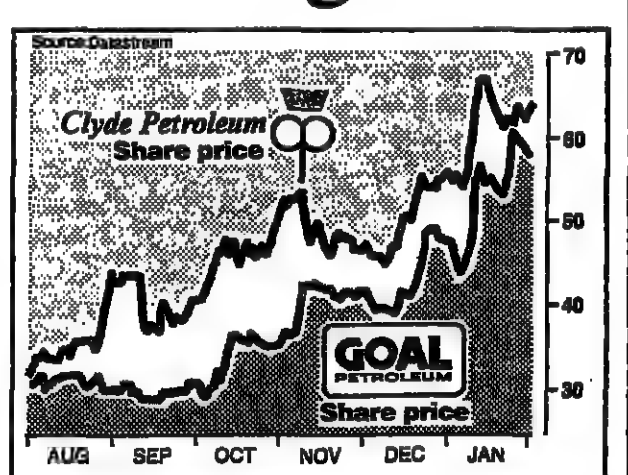
But manufacturers also take up the lion's share of imports. Last year, £63.1 billion was spent buying manufactured goods from abroad, 73 per

TRADE WITH EUROPE			
(percentage of goods traded)			
	Imports	Exports	Total
UK trade with the EEC Nine			
1967	26.5	26.6	26.5
1972	31.6	30.1	30.9
1977	36.8	36.3	36.5
1981	42.1	40.8	41.9
1985	45.9	46.2	46.1
UK trade with the EEC Twelve			
1967	28.7	30.0	29.9
1972	34.1	33.0	33.5
1977	40.9	39.4	40.2
1981	44.5	43.6	44.1
1985	48.8	48.8	48.8
1986	51.7	48.0	50.0

Source: Overseas Trade Statistics

## TEMPUS

## Clyde set for long wait before achieving Goal



cent to under 15 per cent of Unitech's business. Margins remain under pressure and profits are still falling.

Systems distribution has fared well, making up much of the shortfall. The success is attributable to Rapid Recall, the British operation. Its relationship with Digital Equipment Corporation has enabled it to benefit from Big Bang-related activity in the City of London.

Although this may not be sustainable long term, the emphasis placed on quality of product and value-added services should position the division well for the future. The remaining German systems operation has been closed and the costs taken below the line. Unitech retains an interest in the German systems market through its 22 per cent shareholding in the French company, Metrolige.

Unitech plans to expand its manufacturing activities within Europe. They had a good half year.

Further streamlining of the group is likely through a programme of disposals and closures.

For the year as a whole, Robert Millington, investment analyst at Barclay de Zouche, who has recently published a major review of the principle electrocomponent distribution companies, has upgraded his forecast for 1986/87 from £12.5 million to £13 million. He is considering increasing his £15 million forecast for 1987/88 by around a million.

The shares have been strong performers of late and are reasonably valued. However, increasing confidence in the recovery already underway should lead to continued interest in the shares.

plies in the North Sea have been a boon, not just for Britain but for the rest of Europe. Last year's slight slip in the proportion of exports going to the EEC — from 48.8 to 48 per cent — was entirely due to the fall in crude oil prices.

The trend towards a greater share of trade with the EEC looks likely to continue. By the end of the century, at the rate of increase of the 14 years since Britain joined the EEC, 75 per cent of trade could be with the Community.

Good though it is to have solid trade links with a stable bloc of countries, there are one or two problems about Britain's trading relationship with her EEC partners.

The first is the fact that there is a substantial trade imbalance between Britain and the EEC. Last year, Britain was in deficit with the EEC to the tune of £9.6 billion, admittedly a figure boosted by the oil price fall. In 1985 the deficit with the present EEC members was £3.2 billion, after a £4.3 billion deficit in 1984.

The Government, perhaps recognizing that this "visible trade gap" is not going to disappear overnight, has been stepping up efforts to free the EEC internal market for trade in services, in many areas of which Britain has a comparative advantage over the other EEC members, for example in financial services.

But despite this, Britain runs a deficit on invisibles with the EEC. The latest breakdown is for 1985, before the entry of Spain and Portugal. They show a £2.1 billion invisibles deficit with the EEC in that year, after a run of small surpluses in the 1981-84 period.

The other change, mainly accidental but partly intentional, has been sterling's sharp fall against the EEC currencies. This should help to reduce the trade imbalance with the EEC in the wake of the oil price fall.

Sterling's sharp fall against the mark and other European currencies, has produced a fall in the sterling index — the measure of the pound's average value against the currencies of our trading partners.

In July 1985, the pound was quoted at DM4.01 and 83.3 on the sterling index. Yesterday, the rates were DM2.74 and 68.4, falls of 32 per cent and 18 per cent respectively. The sterling index is based on 1980 trade shares, since which time Britain's trade with the EEC has increased. The fall in the sterling index probably understates the true fall in sterling's average value.

Finally, there is the danger that in trying herself ever closer to the EEC in trading terms, Britain is also locked into a slow growing economic grouping.

The EEC may be a safe market but with growth apparently stuck at an average rate of just 2 to 2.5 per cent, it is far from the most dynamic economic area in the world.

David Smith

Economics Correspondent

COMMENT Kenneth Fleet  
This is not the way to run a railway

If Eurotunnel turns out to be as expert in construction as it is in shooting itself in the foot, the fixed link will prosper. Unfortunately a deliberate stirring of personality clashes within the consortium board has the elements of British farce. Lord Pennock, we are told, is the British joint chairman and remains the British joint chairman. Similarly there has been no change in Sir Nigel Brookes' position as a non-executive director. But no change in this case means no answers.

There appear to be concerns, particularly within the Bank of England, that the British side of the consortium will be a liability in the run up to the crucial summer £750 million equity fund-raising. The seeds of doubt were sown, and took root, at the time of last year's private share placing when the British had far more trouble than the French in meeting targets. The Bank flexed its muscles then, both in getting to work on reluctant institutions and bringing in Sir Nigel; it has no intention in risking its credibility by letting the public share offer run into trouble.

Part of the necessary strengthening at the British end is seen as replacing Lord Pennock — who to his credit would be willing to step down in favour of a suitable candidate. In a public relations battle, which the share sale may well degenerate into, Eurotunnel needs a charismatic and effective spokesman to argue to the case. This suggests that a change should be made quickly.

Since October, Eurotunnel has been lulled into a false sense of security by the presence of Sir Nigel as an heir apparent. Everyone assumed the switch would take place; it was just a matter of timing. Over the past weeks, however, this air of security, or complacency, has thinned. Now we have a clash painfully timed to coincide with a £10 million

advertising campaign to restore public confidence in the project.

Sir Nigel is not going to sit on the Eurotunnel board as a decorative fixture. As a fervent believer in a fixed-link he will stay if he can make a contribution — on his own terms. He has not resigned so far but that is not the same as having taken a decision not to resign. Though he may have the support of the Bank of England, he does not after all appear to be quite so suitable for Lord Pennock's job because: a) the consortium has spent the past six months removing most of the contractors from the main board; b) Trafalgar House is unlikely to agree to Sir Nigel's taking on a time-consuming position elsewhere without greater involvement for Trafalgar House — which in any event has unusual problems of its own; c) the five British consortium members do not want Trafalgar House in the fold; d) and anyway, Eurotunnel needs a fairly full-time joint chairman, certainly for the next year.

If Sir Nigel is not chairman elect, the consortium must quickly start trawling the City and British industry for someone suitable — who happens to be available almost immediately. The alternative, favoured by the Eurotunnel contractors, let it be to let Lord Pennock see Equity III through, perhaps with a higher profile for a number of other British board members.

In the first case the chances of finding the perfect candidate are minimal. In the second, there will be unsettling speculation throughout the run-up to the fund-raising. A Catch-22 situation.

On balance, with the Bank's help, the search should be on to find a face that fits. Sir Nigel and Trafalgar House might then take comfort in a fair share of the channel business that must be put out to tender.

## Glazed eyes at Cadbury

The board of Cadbury Schweppes too must now be wondering about the nature of the rewards that supposedly come to those who follow the stony path of virtue, taking a long-term view of their company at the expense of quick and easy profits. Antony Pilkington and his colleagues were feeling the same way until BTR bowed to the hostile blasts against its bid for the glassmaking group.

For Pilkington, there was a price to be paid for painful rationalization and a commitment to heavy research and development at a time when profits were under extreme pressure, namely corporate vulnerability to a predator. In the last week, Cadbury Schweppes has found itself in a similar situation.

The misleadingly named US group General Cinema now sits on an 8.3 per cent stake. Its statements of intent are the ambiguous words of a dealer who can well afford to bide his time. General Cinema may, it says, raise its stake to 25 per cent but will not bid within 12 months, "barring any material change in circumstances."

There is little doubt that Cadbury is "in play" because it decided to tackle head-on the strategic and tactical problems of its North American operations. As Cadbury has often admitted, it was never likely to be able to muster the clout to compete head-on in bar wars with Mars and Hershey. But rather than bumble along picking up the crumbs it opted for restructuring.

David Smith

Economics Correspondent

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It's all very well knowing what to buy — the real secret is knowing what to sell. This is our full "sell" record since 16th July 1986.

Share Name	Buy Price	Sell Price	% Gain
A.G. Bar	220p	350p	57%
Robert M. Douglas	100p	125p	25%
Bestobell	387p	564p	38%
Silbury Group	150p	190p	26%
Burris Ltd. & Finance	10p	14p	40%
(Formerly Advanced Machine Tools)			
Bassett (Decorative)	150p	180p	17%
Canalway Ltd.	105p	125p	18%
Greaves Group	54p	267p	211%
J.S.D. Computers	27p	160p	447%
Stat-Plus Group	270p	440p	51%
Good Relations	80p	140p	75%
Silbury Group	40p	50p	25%
Trant Holdings	74p	90p	24%
Goodman & Murray	120p	140p	16%
S. Cables Holdings	45p	70p	55%
J. Davies & Sons			
(Holdings)	60p	80p	33%
Myer International	145p	250p	72%
Best Trade Suppliers	100p	160p	60%
Byatt Holdings	67p	140p	107%
Beckley & Brewery	104p	140p	34%
Tilbury Group	167p	200p	19%
Anglo-Sovereign	191p	270p	40%
Magnum & Southern	190p	250p	31%
J. Billson	90p	120p	33%
Malvern Holdings	80p	110p	37%
Leet Cooper	210p	270p	28%
Easton	160p	200p	25%
No-Swift Industries	157p	210p	34%
Reebok Holdings	80p	110p	37%
Sage	35p	95p	169%

All percentage gains are for trading only.

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NAME (CAPS) \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNED \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

TO \_\_\_\_\_ BANK PLC

BRANCH ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

ACCOUNT No. \_\_\_\_\_ SORT CODE \_\_\_\_\_



**The prices in this section refer to Monday's trading**

## FINANCIAL TRUSTS

**NICKEL**  
London cash  
£/tonne

2800  
2700  
2600  
2500  
2400  
2300  
2200

1995 1996 1997 1998 1999

DATASTREAM

Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan

On Monday, Nickel LME stocks were reported at a six-month low of 6,222 tonnes. Sentiment is therefore relatively supportive but most estimates are for a small production surplus this year. The chart picture is mixed but

[illegible]



## STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

## Equities uncertain

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began January 26. Dealings end on Friday, 5 p.m. Contango day February 9. Settlement day February 16.  
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are recorded at 5 p.m. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close and may differ from changes calculated by comparing 5 p.m. prices, published the previous day. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price earnings ratios are based on middle prices. Alpha stocks are denoted by an asterisk.

## Portfolio Gold

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements, on this page only. Add them up to give you your daily dividend figure. If it matches, you have won outright or a share of the total prize money. You must always have a back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Close	Change	%
1	Allied-Lyons	Breweries	10.00	0.00	0.0
2	ML Hides	Industrials L-R	10.00	0.00	0.0
3	Whitbread 'A'	Breweries	10.00	0.00	0.0
4	Goldsmiths Gp	Drugs/Stores	10.00	0.00	0.0
5	Abbey	Building Roads	10.00	0.00	0.0
6	Conti Stationery	Industrials A-D	10.00	0.00	0.0
7	Papery	Industrials E-K	10.00	0.00	0.0
8	Somportex	Food	10.00	0.00	0.0
9	Micro Focus	Electronics	10.00	0.00	0.0
10	Atlantic Comp	Electronics	10.00	0.00	0.0
11	Olson (M)	Building Roads	10.00	0.00	0.0
12	Neill (J)	Industrials L-R	10.00	0.00	0.0
13	Freemans	Drugs/Stores	10.00	0.00	0.0
14	Spring Farm	Industrials S-Z	10.00	0.00	0.0
15	Brake Bros	Food	10.00	0.00	0.0
16	Ransome Sims	Industrials L-R	10.00	0.00	0.0
17	Bentalls	Drugs/Stores	10.00	0.00	0.0
18	Custins	Drugs/Stores	10.00	0.00	0.0
19	EIS	Industrials E-K	10.00	0.00	0.0
20	Bosse Maximi	Paper/Print/Adv	10.00	0.00	0.0
21	Low & Bonar	Industrials L-R	10.00	0.00	0.0
22	CASE	Electronics	10.00	0.00	0.0
23	Unigroup	Industrials S-Z	10.00	0.00	0.0
24	DPCE	Industrials A-D	10.00	0.00	0.0
25	Matthews (Bernard)	Food	10.00	0.00	0.0
26	Broken Hill	Industrials A-D	10.00	0.00	0.0
27	Lox & Edin Tai	Property	10.00	0.00	0.0
28	Alcon	Drugs/Stores	10.00	0.00	0.0
29	Blue Circle	Industrials A-D	10.00	0.00	0.0
30	Stead & Simpson 'A'	Drugs/Stores	10.00	0.00	0.0
31	Persimmon	Building Roads	10.00	0.00	0.0
32	Urd Leasing	Electronics	10.00	0.00	0.0
33	Rockware	Industrials L-R	10.00	0.00	0.0
34	Nat Aust Bk	Bank/Discount	10.00	0.00	0.0
35	Alphameric	Electronics	10.00	0.00	0.0
36	Whitbread (B)	Industrials E-K	10.00	0.00	0.0
37	Beaton Clarke	Industrials S-Z	10.00	0.00	0.0
38	Cowie (T)	Motors/Aircraft	10.00	0.00	0.0
39	Empire Stores	Drugs/Stores	10.00	0.00	0.0
40	Bradford	Property	10.00	0.00	0.0
41	Pickering Bros	Industrials L-R	10.00	0.00	0.0
42	Microgen	Electronics	10.00	0.00	0.0

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend  
Please make a note of your daily totals or the weekly dividend of £8,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

IN	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

BRITISH FUNDS	Close	Change	%
High Street	10.00	0.00	0.0
Prime City	10.00	0.00	0.0

SHIRTS (Under Five Years)	Close	Change	%
100000	10.00	0.00	0.0
100000	10.00	0.00	0.0

10 TO FIFTEEN YEARS	Close	Change	%
100000	10.00	0.00	0.0
100000	10.00	0.00	0.0

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS	Close	Change	%
100000	10.00	0.00	0.0
100000	10.00	0.00	0.0

UNITED	Close	Change	%
100000	10.00	0.00	0.0
100000	10.00	0.00	0.0

INDEX-UNITED	Close	Change	%
100000	10.00	0.00	0.0
100000	10.00	0.00	0.0

BANKS DISCOUNT HP	Close	Change	%
100000	10.00	0.00	0.0
100000	10.00	0.00	0.0

100000	Close	Change	%
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100000	Close	Change	%
100000	10.00	0.00	0.0
100000	10.00	0.00	0.0

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
10.00	9.90	100000	10.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
10.00	9.90	100000	10.00	0.00	0.0	10.0

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
10.00	9.90	100000	10.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
10.00	9.90	100000	10.00	0.00	0.0	10.0

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10.00	9.90	100000	10.00	0.00	0.0	10.0

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10.00	9.90	100000	10.00	0.00	0.0	10.0

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
10.00	9.90	100000	10.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
10.00	9.90	100000	10.00	0.00	0.0	10.0

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
10.00	9.90	100000	10.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
10.00	9.90	100000	10.00	0.00	0.0	10.0

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
10.00	9.90	100000	10.00	0.00	0.0	10.0
10.00	9.90	100000	10.00	0.00	0.0	10.0

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## APPOINTMENTS

New chief  
named  
at Leeds

Leeds Permanent Building Society: Mr I Arnold Ziff is elected president.

Tarmac Construction International: Mr Brian Staples becomes an executive director and Mr Stuart Doughty director of operations.

GD Searle: Mr Don Gill is made new business director, UK and Ireland.

Ernest Lighting: Mr Peter McGrath joins the board.

JW Spear & Sons: Mr Gerry Frith is made sales director (UK).

Butterfield Partnership: Mr David Bray becomes a director.



**Don Gill**  
Supra Automotive: Mr David Plader joins the board as home sales director.

Custom Leasing: Mr Michael Griffin is made finance director.

Wilson Bowden Properties: Mr Adrian Silber joins the board as financial director.

Granite Surface Coatings: Mr Tony Hayward is made a non-executive director.

Grosvenor Venture Managers: Mr Michael Glover joins the board and becomes a director of Grosvenor Development Capital Management.

Jardine Glanville: Mr Peter Syfret joins the main board.

## RECENT ISSUES

## EQUITIES

Ashland (125p)	151
British Gas (50p)	68-1/2
Cap & Regional (85p)	58
Daniels S (150p)	173-1/2
Fluor Corp (175p)	181
Gaynor (94p)	118
Geest (125p)	213-1/2
Glenfine (18p)	58-1/2
Gordon Russell (180p)	222-1/2
Guthrie Corp (150p)	169
Halls Homes (95p)	119-1/2
Harmory Leisure (23p)	55
Hornby (100p)	95
Hoskins (125p)	178-1/2
Johnson Fy (100p)	58-1/2
Lon Am Inv Tr (14p)	28-1/2
Lloyds Chemical (105p)	154-1/2
Lloyds (85p)	88
Lloyds & Metro (145p)	158-1/2
MIL (144p)	158-1/2
Mezzanin (150p)	117
Metbank (105p)	115-1/2
Nobis (155p)	125-1/2
Northumbrian Food (80p)	58-1/2
Plum Hill (90p)	248
Scandies (175p)	135
Sumit (135p)	135
TSB Chan Isles (70p)	78-1/2
TSB Group (105p)	138-1/2
Virgin (140p)	105
Ward Group (97p)	105
Widling Office (135p)	158

## RIGHTS ISSUES

Barclays Fy	60
Freshfields Fy	140
Property 1st Fy	70-1/2
Parkside Fy	70-1/2
Walker (Aldred) Fy	70-1/2

(Issue price in brackets)

## LONDON TRADED OPTIONS

Series	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Alfred Lyons (1342)	300	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
British Gas (150)	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
BP (1754)	700	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Corn Gold (1718)	700	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Courtauld (136)	300	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Corn Union (1312)	300	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Cable & Wire (1369)	300	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
DEC (1201)	200	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Grand Mer (1388)	300	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
ICI (1315)	1100	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
Land Sec (1345)	300	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Marks & Spencer (1191)	200	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Small Trans (1084)	1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Travellers House (1299)	300	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
TSB (177)	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Woolworth (1745)	600	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Series	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
Beedham (1452)	300	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Boots (1270)	200	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
BTP (1321)	200	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Bass (1318)	200	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Blue Circle (1697)	600	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
De Beers (1943)	800	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Dynon (1319)	300	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
GKN (1321)	200	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Glan (1363)	1200	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Hanson (1413)	120	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12

February 3, 1987. Total contracts 33902. Cuts 25721. Puts 7881. FT-SE index: 2585.3. Cuts: 536. Puts: 623.

## MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

## Base Rates %

Clearing Bank 11%  
Financial House 11%

Discount Market Loans %  
Overnight 10%  
Week fixed 10%

Treasury Bills (Discount %)  
Buying 10%  
Selling 10%  
2 month 10%  
3 month 10%  
6 month 10%  
12 month 10%

Prime Bank Bills (Discount %)  
1 month 10%  
3 month 10%  
6 month 10%  
12 month 10%

Trade Bills (Discount %)  
1 month 11%  
3 month 11%  
6 month 11%  
12 month 11%

Interbank %  
Overnight 11%  
1 month 11%  
3 month 11%  
6 month 11%  
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Local Authority Deposits %  
2 days 10%  
7 days 10%  
1 month 10%  
3 month 10%  
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Local Authority Bonds %  
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**CAPITAL TO COAST  
IN ESSEX**

**GIDEA PARK  
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Luxury  
4 & 5 Bedroom  
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Superb 5 bedroom detached bungalow for sale with many attractive features including: Lounge 15' x 15', luxury fitted kitchen 11' x 10', study 10' x 7', tiled unit double glazing, detached double garage, full CH, complete security system, storage shed & attractive garden.

**PRICE £120,000**

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historic houses each of which is set  
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The properties are easily accessible  
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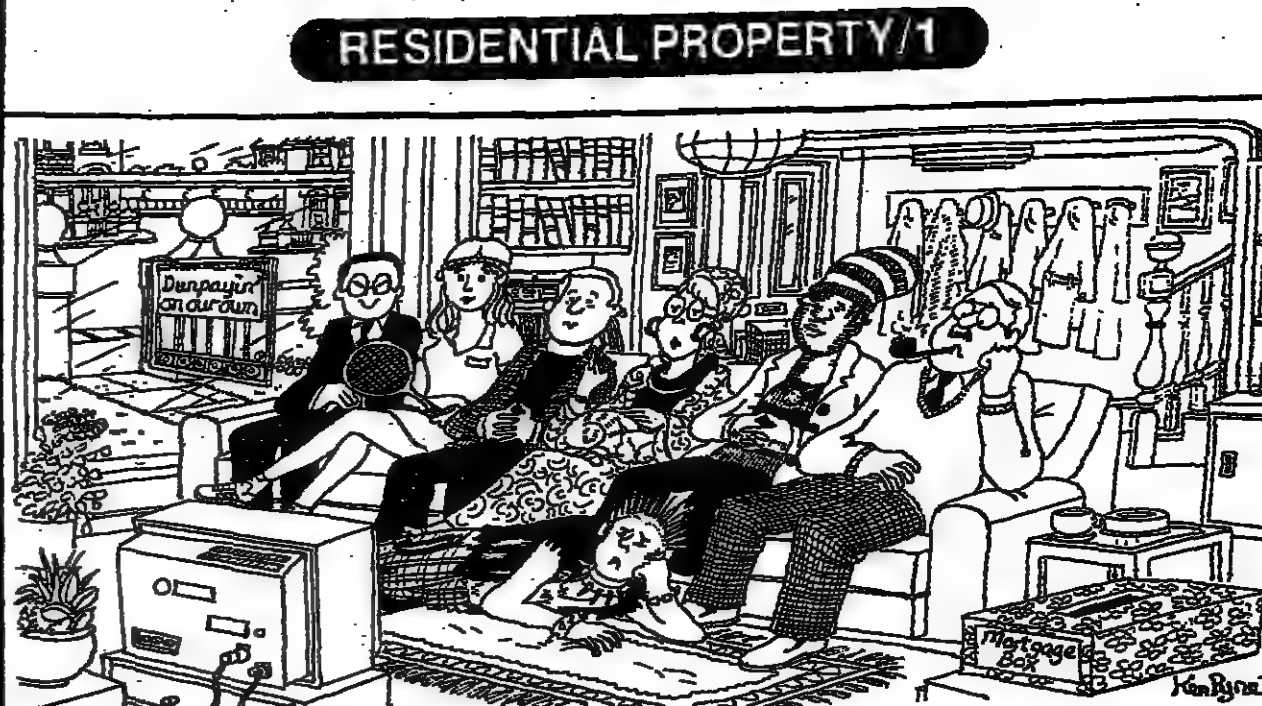
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## Flatmates in the economy class

By Christopher Warman  
Property Correspondent

The difficulties facing most young single people who want to buy a first home in London are well known - they cannot afford it. For however they juggle with their finances, prices are just too high. An alternative is to buy with a friend, sharing the mortgage, but many young buyers prefer to live alone, for privacy and independence. That decision costs them a lot of money, as a recent survey by Winkworth, London's largest residential agent, shows.

The average of the exercise was to find out not only the cost of one-bedroom and two-bedroom flats in different parts of the capital, but also to find out the level of premium paid by those who choose to live alone rather than taking on a joint mortgage with a friend.

In addition, it sought to establish the hypothetical savings that could be made if building societies and other lenders approved the letting of spare bedrooms.

### Getting a foothold on the property ladder

so allowing people to take out a bigger mortgage with higher multiples of their salary in order to afford a two-bedroom flat.

Information was gathered last month from a cross-section of offices - Colliers Wood, Norwood, Hackney, Willesden, Fulham, Putney, Islington and Kensington - to cover different areas in terms of both price and prestige.

The main conclusion was that people choosing to live alone in a one-bedroom flat - of whom a large proportion would be first-time buyers - are paying on average about 38 per cent more for the privilege. "It is possible that more and more friends may choose to buy together, so that they can get a foothold on the property ladder," says Winkworth.

"As the cost of one-bedroom flats continues to rise above wages, this may be the only solution for those people who

do not want to spend many years in rented accommodation."

The firm points out that apart from the obvious advantages of sharing the bills, the price difference between a one-bedroom and a two-bedroom flat usually makes it worthwhile, particularly for two friends on incomes that would not separately allow them to buy a flat, to take advantage of the generous multiples now available to afford the second bedroom. At present the range of multiples is from 2.75 to 3.5, and even four times, for a single income. The latter are offered by independent consultants and have been criticized for stretching the borrower's resources sometimes to breaking point.

Winkworth, whose Winkworth Financial Services can in some cases offer loans on such high multiples, explains that these are aimed particularly at the young professionals in London, who will experience steady increases in their salaries every year and can therefore afford to stretch themselves to get a foothold on the property ladder. They can also benefit from the low-start endowment mortgage with gradually increasing monthly payments.

Price comparisons showed roughly a 10 per cent increase in the cost of a two-bedroom flat compared with one bedroom at the lower end of the market, and about 20 per cent at the upper end. For Colliers Wood the figures were £45,000 and £51,000; Norwood £45,000 and £50,000; Hackney £45,000 and £55,000; Willesden £50,000 and £55,000; Fulham £69,000 and £85,000; Putney £70,000 and £83,000; Islington £75,000 and £110,000; and Kensington £118,000 and £150,000.

With calculations based on a 95 per cent mortgage, the report shows that a single person with an income of just over £12,000 at a multiple of 3.5 could afford

a one-bedroom flat costing £45,000 in Colliers Wood, near Wimbledon. In the same area a two-bedroom flat would cost £51,000.

This could be afforded by two friends sharing the mortgage at multiples of 2.75 times both their incomes of £8,800, or by two people, one of whom had an income of £13,000 (equal to that needed to buy a one-bedroom flat) but who would be very stretched to afford a second bedroom alone. With a second person (income £9,500) the two could easily afford the two-bedroom flat with multiples of three and one.

The two people paying the same share of the mortgage would save an estimated £170 each by sharing the mortgage of the two-bedroom flat, compared with the single owner in the one-bedroom flat. What is more, a single owner of the two-bedroom flat, if allowed to rent out the second bedroom (about £195 a month),

### Lenders disapprove of letting the spare room

would be saving £129 a month on the cost of the one-bedroom flat.

This is, of course, a hypothetical example, for at present mortgage lenders do not approve of the concept of letting a spare bedroom to provide additional income. It is, however, a common practice in London and the figures drawn up by Winkworth show that potential savings are there if building societies could be persuaded to change their policy. Only in the more expensive areas of Islington and Kensington would there be no saving by letting a second bedroom instead of living in a one-bedroom flat.

By sharing, there are, according to the figures, savings from £148 a month (Hackney) to £269 a month (Putney) and £428 a month in Kensington on the average costs of mortgages. It clearly pays, and it is one way to buy that flat. The only question remaining is whether you can stand your flatmate.

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Applications are invited for the position of secretary/PA to the Chief Executive of a private property investment company based in London WC1. The person appointed will have good secretarial skills in addition to a responsible attitude, the experience and organising ability to cope with the demands of the position. Salary negotiable, c.£9,500pa plus lunches and other benefits. Please send C.V. to: Mrs Jokelson, GMS Syndicate Ltd, 32 Great James St, London WC1N 3HB.

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# CREME DE LA CREME

Continued from page 31

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Small but expanding international firm at Green Park seeks a Research Assistant/PA to the Managing Director. The ideal person would have some research experience in the corporate sector together with basic secretarial/admin skills. Knowledge of Italian would be an advantage. Salary and hours (min. 20 hrs per week) neg. Please telephone ACTINVEST Ltd on 01 629 5513

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Week-end and Bank Holiday working with mid-week rest days during sailing season. Normal 5 day week from November to March inclusive. Four weeks holiday p.a. plus Christmas break.  
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Applications in writing, together with names of two referees to: The Secretary, Itchenor Sailing Club, Itchenor, Chichester, West Sussex, PO20 7AG. Telephone: 01243 512400.

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## Successful Mail Order Fashion Company

This rapidly growing Mail Order Company needs administrative support. The successful applicant will have a good knowledge of office procedures, typing skills and a driving licence. A cheerful personality combined with a flexible approach will be essential. A knowledge of computer operation would be an advantage but is not essential. Apply with current C.V. and hand written covering letter to The Managing Director, Mail Order Fashion Co., 200-204 Kensington Road, London SW5.

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## RUGBY UNION: PREPARATIONS END AS PRESSURE BEGINS WITH START OF NEW INTERNATIONAL SEASON

## Irish RFU criticize coaching course

By George Ace

The Irish Rugby Football Union (IRFU) has indicated its disapproval of an attempt by Rugbyclass Ltd, an English-based company, to organise a schoolboys coaching course in Blackrock College, Dublin, during August this year.

Advertised at the Tony Ward School of Sport and catering for an age group between 8 years and 18 the course would have been on similar lines to those operating in England, Scotland and Wales to which the names of Bill Beaumont, Andy Irvine and Phil Bennett are associated.

A directive issued by the IRFU to its four branches in Ulster, Munster, Leinster and Connaught and all clubs and schools affiliated to the Union states: "The Irish Rugby Football Union has written to its four branches and to all clubs and schools affiliated to the Union to inform them that the union disapproves of the proposed course for schoolboys to be held in Blackrock College, Dublin, 1987, which is being organised by Rugbyclass Ltd. The course has been advertised as the Tony Ward School of Sport which is in contravention to the laws of the IRFU. Tony Ward, on being advised of this, has immediately withdrawn his name from the course."

"The Union is not satisfied that this course will be run in accordance with the regulations of the International Rugby Football Board relating to amateurism. It does not believe that coaching courses run on a commercial basis are in the best interests of the game in Ireland and it has therefore advised its branches, clubs and schools not to involve themselves in any way with this course or other courses of a similar nature."

It is understood that the IRFU will be forwarding its views on the matter to the International Rugby Football Board.

**Davies and Norster fit**

Wales have been given a double boost for Saturday's match against France in Paris. Jonathan Davies, the stand-off half, and the lock forward, Bob Norster, were both declared fit at last night's training session in Cardiff.

Neath's captain Davies was doubtful after injuring his right shoulder in the Schweppes Cup tie against Llanelli, but four days rest, electro-magnetic treatment from the Welsh physiotherapist, Tudor Jones, enabled him to come through last night's test.

Norster, who had been troubled by knee and thigh cuts which turned septic, had recovered also after a course of antibiotics.

**Paris match off**

Paris have pulled out of the annual rugby union fixture with London, scheduled for the Metropolitan Police ground at Imber Court on February 21, because of a backlog of club championship matches in France.

London stressed that they hoped that the match will take place as planned in future years, and, providing they receive an adequate playing field in Paris prior to the France's match with England next year.

## Bells ring for Dean of St Mary's

Jonathan Davies, the new Welsh folk hero, will undoubtedly be the focus of attention when the Five Nations championship gets underway in Paris and Dublin on Saturday. It may be, however, that at Lansdowne Road, the anticipated polished rendering of the arts of stand-off half play by the Dean of St Mary's will cause the more discerning to take a closer and more analytical look at Paul Michael Dean, a product of St Mary's College, who will be winning his sixteenth cap.

Dean, aged 27, is no one-season wonder, and his six-year battle to establish himself as Ireland's No. 1 stand-off has been anything but smooth.

A brilliant exponent of the pivotal role while at college, Dean was five schoolboy international caps during 1977 and 1978, gained B international honours in 1980 and the following year toured South Africa where he won his first two caps at stand-off in the first international, and at centre in the second. That was in the era when Tony Ward's star was on the wane — not to hasten to add among the rank and file of Irish supporters, but certainly among those who mattered — and Ollie Campbell was rewriting the record books.

Dean, in those days, was the youngster very much in the shadows. However, the persistent quality of his performances won him a third cap in

the centre against Australia, also in 1981, and he played the four championship games at centre in 1982, when Ireland won the Triple Crown for the first time in 33 years.

These were heady days for the young man of St Mary's but the following season when he lost his Irish place, and his tally of seven caps remained static until a dramatic recall to the stand-off spot against Australia in 1984. Dean, at that time, was playing in the centre for St Mary's with Ward at stand-off. Strange, indeed, are the ways of Irish selectors.

It was not, however, a fairy-tale reunion with the green jersey, and probably ranks as Dean's most ineffectual international. But he kept his place, and his was a major contribution in Ireland's march to another Triple Crown and a championship success, a draw with France denying the Irish a grand slam. So, the cycle had completed a full circle: the schoolboy international stand-off was, after a long and arduous battle, established as his country's No. 1.

Dean's greatest attribute lies in his ability to create space for his centres, and it is Dean who is deserving of the highest praise for the blossoming of an Irish back line from which the best has yet to come.

Injury cost Dean a couple of caps last season and he still, and always will, carry a scar under the left eye

sustained in a head-on collision with Ward in the final Irish trial of the 1983 season. But there are no hard feelings. "Tony and I are the best of friends and that's the way it will always be," Dean says.

His style of play is in direct contrast to the individualistic and highly talented Ward. Dean's approach has not the flamboyance of Ward but he has harnessed his talents in such a way that all around benefit from his razor-sharp reflexes and lightning fast ball release.

Dean enjoys the confidence of his forwards who know that his possession will be used by him to the full and that he is rarely guilty of taking a wrong option. He has already shared in two Triple Crown triumphs in a comparatively brief career and there are plenty of good years left in the locker yet.

There may be those more talented as individuals on the world stage but there are none more capable of bringing the best out of a three-quarter line. His ability to vary his game and his clinical appraisal of what is best on the day are other factors that are beginning to win Dean a growing army of supporters.

It may be that, after the World Cup, the many talents of the Dean of St Mary's will be appreciated by a wider audience and if such should prove to be the case, all in Ireland will say: "It couldn't happen to a nicer guy."

George Ace



Paul Dean: a dash of Irish genius

## Rise and shine of farmer Phillips

By Gerald Davies

Farmer Phillips will not be getting up at the crack of dawn on Saturday down on his farm at Llanfrynach deep in the heart of Welsh-speaking Wales. Instead he will be having a well earned lie-in before going to work on France at the Parc des Princes stadium in Paris.

It will be the first time in a long time that Kevin Phillips, aged 23, will not have been up and about in the morning, working on until late at night. Since his father died he runs the farm with his mother and his brother, now and again, helping out. He is, it must not be forgotten, a sometime rugby player like everybody else. For seven days a week, 12 hours or more a day he is a farmer. His mother and brother make it possible for him to indulge his pleasure.

**Work must come before play**

But this Saturday is different. Family and friends will be rallying around to help and support the local lad who is making his debut for Wales against France.

"Some neighbours will help out this weekend. But on an ordinary Saturday I have to get a lot of work done before I can get away to play for Neath," says Phillips, who has had such a rapid promotion that he has by-passed his club colleague, Mike Richards, who has been the Welsh replacement hooker for the last three years.

The farm at Llanfrynach, on the edge of the Preseli range, lies in the heart of what still is for everyone, apart from the bureaucrats, Pembrokeshire, in



Hard man: Farmer Phillips, beefing up the Welsh pack

a part of the old county which is entirely Welsh-speaking except for those who escaped to it from a less congenial place. He was educated at the Preseli Comprehensive and left at the age of 16 to look after the family livestock farm.

"I played on the wing to begin with, then the back row and, by the time I was 16, I

Nothing had something to do with it," he admits. "He had been in charge of a match between Cardigan and Neyland and he put my name forward to the Neath club."

Nothing, as well as being the best referee in the game, is also treasurer to the Neath Athletic RFC, a junior side which is separated from the senior club of the town but whose interests are not entirely unrelated. Norling passed the word on.

"I travel about 400 miles and more to train and play for the club in a week. It is a long way but I like it and the club's been good to me. But I never expected to be in the Welsh team so early although I had ambitions at some stage for the future," he said.

Phillips appreciates that although he had played in a makeshift team in the Sport

**Travelling has just begun**

Aid international seven's tournament in Cardiff and, later, went to Australia for the Sydney sevens, he had not been chosen for the Welsh tour to the South Pacific or, for that matter, in the Welsh B party which went to Italy at the end of last season.

"Another thing, I've only played about 40 times all told for Neath and half of those have been at prop." But, make no mistake about the man, he is a very good hooker, weather-beaten and hard. His mobility, too, is such that he is then or thereabouts with the flankers. Now that he has made it, he might get to like it, he says. The travelling has only just begun for this local hero.

## Wales face tough test in Paris

Paris (AFP) — France, unbeaten by Wales in Paris for 12 years, are confident they can get their Five Nations Championship campaign off to a flying start on Saturday.

The French have picked the same side which overcame New Zealand in Nantes last November and that means there are seven changes from the team which won 23-15 at Cardiff last March. The Welsh, with their powerful centre, John Davies, now fit, have two new caps and show six changes from the Cardiff defeat.

Although only two of Toulouse's championship side are included in the French XV, most rugby followers here are confident that Jacques Fouroux's team will be too powerful for Wales. "There will be no change in the way we play," said Yves Noe, the chairman of selectors dismissing critics who say France are not making full use of their exciting three-quarter line.

Philippe Berot, chosen as much for his kicking as his pace on the right wing, missed three penalties for his club, Agen, on Sunday. The French will expect more of him when he makes his debut on Saturday. Noe believes Alain Llorieux's return to form a second row partnership with Jean Condom, has given the pack a solid base. "We have improved tremendously in the line-out and in the scrum," he said.

Fouroux's France will, in the words of Noe, push their opponents to breaking point before striking for the line. That does not rule out the unexpected from Serge Blanco, their brilliant full back, a thrusting run from the explosive Philippe Sella. Jean-Pierre Garret, one of the most disruptive tight-head props in the business, does not under-rate any of the British pack. "You can't be too careful of a beaver of wounded animals," he said.

## ATHLETICS

## A hard day's fight for recognition in darkest America

From Pat Butcher, Athletics Correspondent, New York

The scant knowledge that most Americans have of the rest of the world never ceases to amaze. But history does not seem to be a strong point, either.

The normally placid Peter Elliott was completely thrown when a high school miler at the Millrose Games here last Friday came up and asked if he was Herb Elliott.

A disgruntled Peter, from Rotherham, who was not even born when his Australian namesake won the Olympic 1,500 metres gold medal in Rome in 1936, demanded: "How old do you think I am?" To which the embarrassed kid responded: "Is he your dad?"

Elliott's interest in seeing Strawberry Fields, the section of Central Park, opposite the Dakota, where John Lennon was mortally shot six years ago, brought back memories of the former Beatle's contribution to athletics in New York.

In the first race to be held in the park the week after Lennon's death there was a ceremony similar to America's latest public act of atonement, the 73-second silence observed at Cape Canaveral last week on the anniversary of the Challenger's demise.

A large time clock was positioned in front of the field for a 10-kilometre race and the athletes were asked to wait as 40 seconds, one for each of Lennon's years, ticked off.

A friend in the race recalled: "It was an eerie experience. There was complete silence when we started. And it was the first time ever that nobody jumped the start." Since then starting guns have been banned for all races in the park.

## Jogged out of homesickness

The stand-offishness which many people, especially journalists, associate with Steve Ovett is due in no small measure to his shyness. The man who has ventured into world record territory five times admits that it took him three years to summon up the courage to ask his wife, Rachel, out on their first date. Then he got a coach at the track, where they were both training, to act as intermediary.

Despite a hacking cough on Saturday morning, later diagnosed as bronchitis — one reason for his appalling run the night before — Ovett showed more concern for John Boakes, the world junior 1,500 metres bronze medal winner from Ovett's Phoenix club. Boakes, who is on a scholarship to North Carolina, has been feeling homesick.

His visit back to Brighton at Christmas was mixed when the Phoenix AC official with whom he was staying died of a heart attack while recording a time trial for Boakes. Ovett

struggled round a 30-minute training jog with Boakes to try to cheer up the youngster.

At breakfast later Noel Carroll was one of the many people to tell Ovett, who had not raced indoors since 1975: "This is a different sport altogether. It has little to do with athletics as we know it. Don't be concerned about running poorly the first time on these small tracks, you'll get used to them."

Carroll, who first ran here 25 years ago, had been invited back from Ireland for a Masters' Mile, in which he had run as badly as Ovett, just breaking 4min 40sec, which is not bad for a man aged 45.

But infinitely more impressive is Carroll's record over 800 metres. He has broken two minutes every season for the last 28 years and in all but three of those years broke 1.55.

## Why Coghlan should retire

Carroll had some contrasting advice for his compatriot, Eamonn Coghlan, who won the Wanamaker Mile for a record seventh time, beating the six in a row by Glenn Cunningham between 1933 and 1939.

"Eamonn should retire now," he said. "He is never going to run outdoors as well as he does indoors. Why not go out in a blaze of glory?"

Coghlan would prefer to defer his blaze of glory until next year's Olympic Games in Seoul where he intends to run the 10,000 metres, the distance he has chosen for the world championships in Rome in September. The genial Irishman finished fourth in successive Olympics, the 1,500m in Montreal in 1976 and the 5,000m in Moscow and was injured for Los Angeles.

At a New York track writers' lunch on Monday Coghlan said: "Although I was the 5,000m in the world championships in Helsinki (1983), you can't be classified as an immortal until you win an Olympic gold. After last year's injuries, which is one of the reasons I didn't hang up my spurs, I've been training for 10,000 metres since September."

## Rono's trial on the track

Henry Rono's comeback is still on 'hold' after retreats into drinking. The Kenyan, who holds two of the four world records he set inside 80 days in 1978, was lapped on the 200 metres track at Dartmouth College during an indoor meeting last week when recording a poor 1min 45sec for 5,000 metres. His trial on charges of defrauding four banks comes up next Tuesday.

## Court of Appeal

## Law Report February 4 1987

## Divisional Court

## Lords urged to make tax law fair

## Listing of Crown Office cases

**Bird and Others v Inland Revenue Commissioners**  
Before Sir Nicolas Browne-Wilkinson, Vice-Chancellor, Lord Justice Balcombe and Lord Justice Bingham

[Judgment January 30]

Assessments on taxpayers made under sections 460 and 461 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 (the cancellation of tax advantages from transactions in securities) could legitimately be raised in amounts that disregarded any other liabilities to tax that might have fallen directly or indirectly on those individuals in respect of the transactions that were carried out.

That result, forced on the Court of Appeal by earlier decisions of the House of Lords, was reached by the almost oppressive to taxpayers. Should the House of Lords feel unable to reconsider the effect of section 460 in such cases, then the matter was one for consideration by the legislature.

The Court of Appeal so held in reserved judgments dismissing an appeal by the taxpayers, the executors of the will of the late Mr Charles H. Ellis and the trustees of a settlement made by Mrs D. M. Ellis, and allowing a cross-appeal by the Crown from the decision of Mr Justice Vinelott in March 1985 (1985) STC 584) whereby assessments to income tax and surtax under the anti-avoidance provisions had been upheld in principle but reduced in amount.

The taxpayers were given leave to appeal to the House of Lords.

The taxpayers were the shareholders in I Ltd, a property development company. I Ltd held 70 per cent of the shares of CCD Ltd, a company whose only asset was a property in Croydon valued at some £10 million.

In 1977 tax advisers, Messrs Bradman and Faber, were approached by the taxpayers to assist them in avoiding liability to tax following the realization of their assets on the sale of the property by CCD Ltd.

devised and carried through involving three steps:

- 1 the disposal of the property by CCD Ltd by the granting of a lease and subsequent sale of the freehold;
- 2 a share exchange between I Ltd and two Bradman companies;
- 3 the payment of a large gross dividend by CCD Ltd, and
- 4 the making of interest-free loans of £2.4 million by a Bradman company to the taxpayers in the same proportions as their shareholding in I Ltd (carried out to avoid an income tax charge arising under section 286 of the 1970 Act).

Section 460 notices and consequential assessments to income tax and surtax for 1972-73 were issued, against which the taxpayers appealed.

The special commissioners determined that (1) the assessments had to be made by the taxpayers in circumstances in paragraph C of section 461 and in consequence of the transactions in securities, and (2) that assessments to tax were avoided by the taxpayers in amounts equal to the loans to them.

Mr Justice Vinelott upheld the commissioners' determination on the first issue but in relation to the second issue held that the assessments had to be reduced by taking into account I Ltd's corporation tax liability in respect of the transactions. Both sides appealed.

Mr C. N. Beattie, QC and Mr Stephen Brandon for the taxpayers; Mr Donald Rattee, QC and Mr Christopher McCall for the Crown.

**THE VICE-CHANCELLOR**, after holding that Mr Justice Vinelott's decision that the taxpayers had obtained a tax advantage in the circumstances specified in paragraph C of section 461 of the 1970 Act in consequence of a transaction in securities was correct, said that the remaining issue was whether the notices and assessments were in the correct amounts.

Those assessments counteracted the tax advantages by treating the whole amount paid to the taxpayers by way of loans as assessable to tax.

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## FOOTBALL

## Snodin on standby for quick recall

Glyn Snodin, the elder brother of Everton's recent £250,000 signing, is set for a recall for Sheffield Wednesday in tonight's FA Cup fourth round replay against Chester City at Hillsborough.

Snodin is likely to replace Northern Ireland full-back Nigel Worthington, who strained a hamstring in training yesterday. But Lee Chapman, a forward, who picked up a minor knock in Saturday's 1-1 draw, will be able to play.

It will be a special occasion for Martin Hodge, Sheffield Wednesday's goalkeeper, and captain, who celebrates his 28th birthday and makes his 150th consecutive first team appearance, beating the previous club record set by Mark Hooper, a winger, before the Second World War.

Chester, regretting early missed chances on Saturday, will be unchanged, with Harry McNally, the fourth division club's manager, admitting: "It's going to be harder now. They have had a look at us and will be in front of their own fans."

Wednesday have the added incentive of a potential derby against Sheffield United if they win. But United also have a hurdle to cross — they must win their own fourth round tie against West Ham United at Upton Park next Monday.

Later, Town, never beaten on Queen's Park Rangers' artificial pitch, expect transfer-seeking Ricky Hill to recover from a minor knock and play in tonight's early replay to Warren Neill and Robbie James, who have both had colds.

Bryan Robson, the Manchester United captain, could be back in the side at Charlton Athletic on Saturday. He made a successful, if unspectacular, comeback in a reserve team friendly at Middlesbrough on Monday. Robson, out for the past five weeks with a hamstring injury, said afterwards: "There were no problems with the injury. I feel okay."

United will be without Norman Whiteside, who starts a two-match suspension, and Alex Ferguson, the manager, may feel that Robson is not ready to return.

Nico Claessen, Tottenham Hotspur forward, has pulled out of Belgium's squad for their friendly international against Portugal in Braga tonight. The 25-year-old forward injured a calf muscle in Tottenham's 3-0 victory over West Ham in the Littlewoods Cup fifth round replay on Monday.

## IN BRIEF

## Ovett too ill for Dallas race

Steve Ovett, Britain's 800m Olympic gold medalist in the 1980 Olympics, has withdrawn from Saturday's indoor Grand Prix athletics meeting because of illness. He finished last in the mile in Friday's Millrose Games in New York — his first indoor appearance since 1975 — and complained that influenza had affected his performance.

## Quarrie clinic

Don Quarrie, Jamaica's former Olympic 200m champion, will run a series of coaching clinics for top British women sprinters next week. Quarrie, who retired in 1981, visits Wigan, Edinburgh and Swansea.

## Allcock tipped

Tony Allcock, the England bowler international, is a 3-1 favourite with Ladbrokes to win the Embassy World Championship title at Coatbridge, near Glasgow, starting on Saturday.

## Training break

Bill Gosbee, Britain's Olympic fencing coach, returns London from four months of intensive training in West Germany, to compete in the Leon Park Cup, an international foil event, this week.

## Run record

A record 292 clubs, with more than 2,000 runners, have entered the English Cross Country Union's senior championship, to be held at Stoney Park, Luton, on February 21.

## Curling chief

Mrs Jane Sanderson has been appointed the first director of coaching and development by the Royal Caledonian Curling Club, the governing body of the sport in Scotland.

## Visa appeal

The West German Table Tennis Federation have appealed to India to grant visas to the Israeli team, following press reports that they might be barred from the World Championships to be held at the end of the month in Delhi.

## Kim in upset

Grace Kim, the unseeded American ranked 84th in the world, shrugged off a cold to beat her compatriot the third seed, Pam Casale, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4 in a women's tournament at Wichita, Kansas yesterday.

Wendy White, the American champion, easily beat Claudia Porwick of West Germany. Purnell Purcell, of the United States, beat South Africa's Christo Steyn, 6-3, 6-1, in the first round of the US Professional Indoor Championship, to earn a second-round meeting with John McEnroe.

## Final choice

Lester Shaper, of Torquay, will referee the Littlewoods Cup football final at Wembley Stadium on April 5.

## Intransigent officials expected to confirm Swede's ineligibility for Winter Olympics

From David Miller, Chief Sports Correspondent, Crans Montana

One of the greatest contemporary figures of world sport today with almost a smile of disdain on his face, with the Olympic Games over-run by legitimised professionalism, the international skiing federation (FIS), which has had professional amateurs longer than any sport, is bent on excluding the legendary Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden from next year's Games in Calgary.

They have law, but not common sense, on their side: more specifically they have a slip of paper called a B licence, which Stenmark willingly signed after his double gold medal triumph in slalom and giant slalom at Lake Placid in 1980, entitling him to wider freedom in commercial contracts on condition that he stayed out of subsequent Olympic Games.

Inevitably the changes which have taken place since 1980 make the intransigence of FIS — which is expected to confirm Stenmark's ineligibility in May — totally unrealistic. Stenmark is the only B licence now in existence. Swiss and Austrian skiers, such as Zurbiggen, are on more lucrative equipment and merchandise contracts than is Stenmark.

Nothing could be more

irrational than that Boris Becker should compete in Seoul and Stenmark should be barred by an out-of-date irrelevant licence, from Calgary, Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, has said Stenmark would be welcome.

"I have no regrets about what I did in 1980," Stenmark said, "although amateur sports have become more and more professional, and the Olympics should let everyone participate."

A man at peace with the world

"The Swedish Skiing Federation (SSF) has sent a letter of application to FIS, but I expect it will be impossible for me to compete in Calgary."

Stenmark will be 31 next month. He is at peace with himself and the world. He regards officialdom as old-fashioned and too difficult to understand to make it worth negotiating. It is hard to tell whether the expression in those deep-set eyes is of scorn or sympathy. His unmistakable intelligence is that skiing, unlike, say, athletics or soccer, is a minor sport among a

handful of European nations being controlled by vested interests, which exclude Swedes.

The irony of Stenmark's position is that he signed the licence not to increase his income but to reduce his tax, by avoiding having his contracts and payments channelled through his national federation — which, none the less, has to approve all his contracts. In professional terms, there is no difference: he wonders if FIS is being spiteful.

His skiing record is awesome: 83 world cup victories in 13 years during which he was champion three times, runner-up five times and only once, in his first season of 1974, out of the top six. He currently lies fourth behind Zurbiggen, Wasmeyer of West Germany, and Gaspoz of Switzerland. His peak, he considers, was in 1979, when he won all 10 giant slaloms.

"There is no way to define why that should have happened that year," he said. "It is just that it is impossible to stay on such a level mentally. Your mind cannot cope."

Now he competes for pleasure, still trying flat out in every race, yet relaxed. This season he has had a first, a second and two thirds. The

giant slalom today, the slalom on Sunday and the remaining four races of the season will determine if he returns now or at the end of next year.

When he first moved to Monte Carlo, three years after Bjorn Borg had taken the same path to tax avoidance, he found himself alienated among his own people and criticized by the media. "It is strange," he reflected, "how the media help to create your fame as you rise to the top and when you get there set about taking it to pieces with their criticisms. I was fortunate — it was not as bad as for Borg. Now people have begun to understand why we moved."

Late acceptance as a national figure

There is no bitterness in his mood. He smiles at the fact that his ultimate acceptance as a national figure came only last season when, after nearly two years without a victory, he won again at La Villa in northern Italy. "They had said I was finished once. Winning at La Villa gave me freedom. They cannot put you in the electric chair twice!"

More skiing, page 35

Stenmark: meeting in May likely to be bar him because of a unique licence which is out-of-date and irrelevant

ICE SKATING

## Robinson goes up in smoke

From Michael Coleman Sarajevo

The hierarchy of men's figure skating slotted into their expected places when the European championships opened in this chain-smoking capital of the Bosnia-Herzegovina republic yesterday.

Sarajevo seems very low key after the brilliance of the Olympics two years ago, the cigarette fumes adding to the greyness. But the championships had put on a brave face.

It was not a clear-cut victory in the figures for the Soviet favourite, Aleksandr Fadeyev, as had been expected, the challenge emerging on the third figure, the loop, from Richard Vander of West Germany. Zander, who took this to achieve an eventual honorable fourth place, but behind the two other Soviet competitors, who are heading for a triple victory for that camp.

Like Fadeyev, Vladimir Kotin, most people's heart-throb, also slumped on the loop but at the end of the contest held second place ahead of his Ukrainian colleague, Viktor Petrenko.

For one intoxicating hour or so, he began to look as if he might win, but he was going to finish ninth, which would have been the highest place a British skater has enjoyed since Robin Cousins was around. An eleventh place after the first figure, the counter inside, and tenth on the bracket earned him an overall ninth place of the 23 competitors, which, believe me, is progress.

British hopes were shattered when he slumped to fourteenth in the loop, ending up in a final eleventh position. He will need to recover ground in today's second part of the men's contest, the short programme.

This morning it will be the turn of the dancers to go into the Sarajevo mixer with the compulsory. What comes out must inevitably have a Soviet topping with the dynamic Natalya Bestemianova and her partner, Andrei Bukin, determined to drop no titles before their ultimate goal, the Olympic gold at Calgary, the only award to have escaped them.

RESULTS: Men's Compulsory Figures: 1. A. Fadeyev (USSR), 14 judges' places; 2. V. Kotin (USSR), 13; 3. V. Petrenko (USSR), 12; 4. R. Vander (FRG), 11; 5. G. Zander (FRG), 10; 6. R. Zander (FRG), 9; 7. V. Petrenko (USSR), 8; 8. R. Vander (FRG), 7; 9. V. Kotin (USSR), 6; 10. R. Vander (FRG), 5; 11. R. Vander (FRG), 4; 12. R. Vander (FRG), 3; 13. R. Vander (FRG), 2; 14. R. Vander (FRG), 1.

RESULTS: Men's Short Programme: 1. A. Fadeyev (USSR), 14 judges' places; 2. V. Kotin (USSR), 13; 3. V. Petrenko (USSR), 12; 4. R. Vander (FRG), 11; 5. G. Zander (FRG), 10; 6. R. Zander (FRG), 9; 7. V. Petrenko (USSR), 8; 8. R. Vander (FRG), 7; 9. V. Kotin (USSR), 6; 10. R. Vander (FRG), 5; 11. R. Vander (FRG), 4; 12. R. Vander (FRG), 3; 13. R. Vander (FRG), 2; 14. R. Vander (FRG), 1.

RESULTS: Men's Free Programme: 1. A. Fadeyev (USSR), 14 judges' places; 2. V. Kotin (USSR), 13; 3. V. Petrenko (USSR), 12; 4. R. Vander (FRG), 11; 5. G. Zander (FRG), 10; 6. R. Zander (FRG), 9; 7. V. Petrenko (USSR), 8; 8. R. Vander (FRG), 7; 9. V. Kotin (USSR), 6; 10. R. Vander (FRG), 5; 11. R. Vander (FRG), 4; 12. R. Vander (FRG), 3; 13. R. Vander (FRG), 2; 14. R. Vander (FRG), 1.

RESULTS: Men's Total: 1. A. Fadeyev (USSR), 14 judges' places; 2. V. Kotin (USSR), 13; 3. V. Petrenko (USSR), 12; 4. R. Vander (FRG), 11; 5. G. Zander (FRG), 10; 6. R. Zander (FRG), 9; 7. V. Petrenko (USSR), 8; 8. R. Vander (FRG), 7; 9. V. Kotin (USSR), 6; 10. R. Vander (FRG), 5; 11. R. Vander (FRG), 4; 12. R. Vander (FRG), 3; 13. R. Vander (FRG), 2; 14. R. Vander (FRG), 1.

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RESULTS: Men's Total: 1. A. Fadeyev (USSR), 14 judges' places; 2. V. Kotin (USSR), 13; 3. V. Petrenko (USSR), 12; 4. R. Vander (FRG), 11; 5. G. Zander (FRG), 10; 6. R. Zander (FRG), 9; 7. V. Petrenko (USSR), 8; 8. R. Vander (FRG), 7; 9. V. Kotin (USSR), 6; 10. R. Vander (FRG), 5; 11. R. Vander (FRG), 4; 12. R. Vander (FRG), 3; 13. R. Vander (FRG), 2; 14. R. Vander (FRG), 1.

RESULTS: Men's Total: 1. A. Fadeyev (USSR), 14 judges' places; 2. V. Kotin (USSR), 13; 3. V. Petrenko (USSR), 12; 4. R. Vander (FRG), 11; 5. G. Zander (FRG), 10; 6. R. Zander (FRG), 9; 7. V. Petrenko (USSR), 8; 8. R. Vander (FRG), 7; 9. V. Kotin (USSR), 6; 10. R. Vander (FRG), 5; 11. R. Vander (FRG), 4; 12. R. Vander (FRG), 3; 13. R. Vander (FRG), 2; 14. R. Vander (FRG), 1.

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## Foundation to assess athleticism in scholars

By John Goodbody

The Sports Scholarship Foundation, who is to act as a 'broker' between talented young Britons and American universities, was announced in London yesterday. Up to 150 awards worth £1,000 each will be made this year in scholarships for football, basketball and tennis.

The physical ability of the prospective students will be assessed in July at Oxford University. Some irony is apparent because Oxford have just survived the mummy of its Boat Race crew by the school students who are here on postgraduate work.

About 150 American coaches, all on recruitment tours for their institutions, are expected to attend the screening this summer.

The Foundation, who are seeking sponsorship and hopes eventually to set up sports scholarships at British universities, will offer an information service to schools, sports centres and individuals on available scholarships in the United States. It will advise on the eligibility and provide counselling for prospective students.

Although the Foundation stressed that American universities were concerned with academic standards of students on sports scholarships, the admission requirements for many colleges of five O-levels are far below that demanded in Britain. At least two and invariably three A-levels are needed for universities here.

Many of Britain's leading sportsmen in recent years like David Wilkie, David Hemery and Duncan Goodhew, all Olympic champions, graduated from American universities. But the Foundation is an attempt to increase the number of opportunities for Britons in a variety of sports. Scholarships for golf, swimming and athletics and even American football will also be given in future years.

Football seems at first a curious sport to have chosen since almost any players of prodigious gifts have been spotted by league clubs and will be professional by university age.

But Ron Pickering, the television commentator and a member of the Foundation, explained: "We realise this. But we want good footballers who also want to be academics."

The plan has had a "limited" response from the governing bodies — the Football Association, Football Association and English Basketball Association. As Pickering says: "We did not expect to be greeted with open arms."

There is perhaps the fear that one structured by the United States many prospective champions will never return. However there is little doubt that for many dedicated competitors, with some intellectual ability an American university can help them to fulfil their physical potential and to obtain an education.

## ATHLETICS

## Koch bows out a champion

By Pat Butcher Athletics Correspondent

One of my enduring memories of the first major event I covered for *The Times* is Maria Koch measuring the last few strides of her anchor leg in the 4 x 400 metres relay against the stadium clock at the 1982 European Championships in Athens. To anyone for whom even thinking about sprinting brings the vision, Fraulien Koch's detachment while considering the world record she was about to break was awe inspiring.

But she deflated that awe superbly at the press



## New line in alternative comedy

**Actress Laura Betti and portrait with Pasolini (Ch4, 9pm)**

*(Gospel According to St Matthew).* He was also a homosexual, constantly in trouble with the Italian authorities. He was brutally murdered by a 17-year-old boy in circumstances that have never been properly explained. According to the official line, Pasolini was the victim of a homosexual pick-up that went wrong; but Bregstein suggests that the murder was a right-wing plot to silence a political undesirable.

● **Radio highlight:** the excellent *Analysis* series returns (Radio 4, 8.15pm) with a dialogue about nuclear strategy and arms control between Richard Perle, the American assistant secretary for defense, and Professor Lawrence Martin, vice-chancellor of Newcastle University.

**Have you will travel into trouble: Neil Pearson, Caroline Quentin and Paul Brown in Un Line (Ch4, 10pm)**

## VARIATIONS

**VARIATIONS**

**BBC1** **MALES** 5.35pm-6.00p **Wales**  
Today, 6.25-7.00p **Juice**, 12.10pm-  
12.15p **News** and weather. **SCOTLAND**  
10.15pm-11.00p **Dotcom** 6.55pm-7.00p **Re-**  
**porting Scotland**, 7.25-7.55 **AIDS** Aa-  
Aa 9.55p-9.55p **Seaside Strips**.

**NORTHERN IRELAND** 5.35pm-5.40p  
Today's report 5.40-6.00p **The Video Pages**  
**Show** 12.10pm-12.15p **News** and weather.  
**ENGLAND** 6.25pm-7.00p **Regional news**  
magazines.

**BBC2** **NORTHERN IRELAND**  
11.17pm-11.17pm **See Heral** 11.40-  
12.02pm **Uster** in **Focus**.

**ANGLIA** **As London except**  
12.30pm-1.00p **Gardens for All**  
1.30-1.40p **News** 5.15-5.45 **Bloomsbur-**  
y 6.00-6.25 **About Anglia** 12.15pm **Norfolk**  
**Angle**, **Clovesdown**.

**BORDER** **As London except**  
12.30pm-1.00p **Face the Pub-**  
1.30-1.40p **News** 2.30-4.00p **Young Doctors**  
6.00-6.25p **Lockaround** 12.15pm **Catdown**.

**CENTRAL** **As London except**  
**12.30pm** **News** 1.30-2.30p  
**Hotel** 6.00-6.45p **News** 12.15pm **Jobbiter**  
1.15p **Clovesdown**.

**GRANADA** **As London except**  
1.30pm-1.40p **The En-**  
**gland** 1.30p **Granada Reports** 1.50-2.30p **Eng-**  
**land and Hopton** (Dances) 3.30-4.00p **Young**  
**Doctors** 6.00-6.45p **Granada Reports** 6.20p **Talk**  
**in BBC** 6.50-7.00p **Clovesdown**,  
12.15pm **Clovesdown**.

**ITV WEST** **As London except**  
12.30pm-1.00p **Gardening**  
**Time** 1.30p **News** 1.30-2.30p **Revels** & **Hopton**  
**(Dances)** 3.00-4.30p **News** 12.15pm **Dis-**  
**panca** at **Work** 12.45p **Clovesdown**.

**ITV WALES** **As ITV West except**  
**12.30pm-6.35p** **Wales** at  
**Sis**.

**Bernard Cribbins (ITV, 8.30pm)**

**TSW** **As London except**  
12.30pm **Gardens for All** 1.40p-1.50p  
**News** 7.00p-7.05p **12.15pm**

[illegible]

Newyddion Sath 7.30 Margaret Williams 8.15  
Haf Strain 9.00 Film: Private Sessions  
10.45 Max Headroom Show 11.15 Diverse  
Reports 11.45 The Making of 'The Sacrifice'  
12.15am Closesdown.

ing book by  
**RIGGS**

# THE LOWS

and the Bomb PG

## A black and white illustration of a woman sitting on a large, dark, circular rug. She is wearing a bonnet and an apron over a dark dress. She is holding a small cup in her hands. The background is plain white.

## DAY COUNTRY

Based on the bestselling book by  
**RAYMOND BRIGGS**

# WHEN THE WIND BLOWS

The story of the Bloggs and the Bomb PG

THE VOICE OF  
**PEGGY ASHCROFT**  
ILLUSTRATED BY  
**DAVID BOWIE**

THE VOICE OF  
**JOHN MILLS**  
FILM SCORE BY  
**ROGER WATERS**

CASTING BY  
**IAN HARVEY**

EDITED BY  
**JOHN COATES**

PRODUCED BY  
**JIMMY T. MURAKAMI**



FROM FRIDAY  
ALL OVER THE COUNTRY



# England all but book their final place in the sun

From John Woodcock  
Cricket Correspondent  
Devonport, Tasmania

With a stirring victory by 29 runs over West Indies here yesterday, England made more or less certain of being Australia's opponents in the final of the Benson and Hedges World Series Cup. Put in by Richards, England managed 177 for nine, the yeoman Broad making 76 of them. They then bowled West Indies out in 48 overs for 148.

The final is over three matches, the third of them to be played only if the sides are level after two. The first is in Melbourne on Sunday. Before then — on Friday in Sydney — Australia and West Indies meet in the last of the qualifying games, which yesterday's result made almost, but not entirely, academic.

In theory, West Indies could still finish with eight points, the same number as England, and with a higher run rate. This would put them in the final. For it to happen, though, they will need to bat first on Friday for their full 50 overs and to score 373.

The highest total yet made in the competition was Australia's 323 for eight against Sri Lanka in 1984-85. West Indies' highest against Australia was their 273 for six at Melbourne in 1979-80, when they had a very much stronger batting side than they do now. When West Indies played Australia in Sydney last week they made 158.

Yesterday West Indies were without Haynes and Greenidge. Haynes had a sore finger, which he had dislocated at practice on Monday, and Greenidge has a mysterious hamstring injury, which no one seems to have seen happen. This left the West Indian line-up to be opened by Richardson and the little-known Thelston Payne, a wicketkeeping stand-in who has been knocking around Barbados for a long time.

They got to 70 for two but Gomes then flicked Botham to backward short leg and, when Richards had his first failure in five innings, England saw their chance and took it. It was a rousing, last-ditch English effort.

The game was played in a raging wind, blowing diagonally across the ground, and the pitch had both bounce and movement to offer the faster bowlers. At the critical moments, too, Gatting's bowling

## Gatting's warning

Viv Richards, the West Indies captain, conceded defeat after yesterday's defeat by England. "I'm a man of faith and determination, but if something is beyond you, it's beyond you," he said. "We didn't play well enough to get into the final. Good luck to England now."

On the difficult prospects facing the West Indies, Mike Gatting, the England captain, said: "If they can do that then they deserve to win the cup. Gatting said of the match: "I thought 200 would be a good

changes proved wondrously effective.

In Botham's first over Payne was caught at the wicket off a wide long hop; when Foster was brought back for his second spell he immediately bowled Logie, who was playing well; when Small came on for a second time he had the dangerous Harper caught at the wicket with his fourth ball; when DeFreitas returned, Marshall instantly skied him to Athey, running in from short extra cover.

Finally, with three overs left and West Indies needing 30,

better than anyone, got rid of Marshall, and an extra 10 days in the sunshine are now assured.

Broad was again the mainstay of England's innings, no one else all day looking less vulnerable to the moving ball. He took his aggregate for the tour in 21 Tests and one-day internationals to 981 at an average of just over 50, and he has been handicapped recently by a strained hamstring. The injury having got worse when he was batting yesterday, he was not in the field for the West Indian innings.

Broad was seventh out at 158 — in the 46th over. Of the others, only Lamb got past 15, other than sundries, which have contributed 106 runs to England in their eight WSC matches, only two fewer than Gatting. Lamb held his place ahead of Whitaker, despite being another hamstring sufferer, because of his excellent record against West Indies.

Athey, although he looks like a fish out of water at No. 6, where he now batted, playing again because of his fielding in the circle, which has been such an asset.

After opening again with Broad, Botham was well caught in the gully in the fourth over from a ball that lifted sharply. Gower was never comfortable playing and missing a good deal before miscuing Marshall to mid-on, where Payne held a good tumbling catch. Broad and Lamb then added 74.

Lamb was out in the 34th over, caught at deep mid-wicket, and before Gatting could offer much he pulled Gray to the finer of two long legs that were there for the purpose. Athey and Emburey soon followed and when, in the 46th over, Broad was caught at the wicket, every run the bowlers could scrape together was going to be important.

DeFreitas obliged with 15 and off the last over, bowled by Walsh, he and Small took 11, which made a small but telling difference to the final equation.

West Indies, I thought, had bowled well; England were to do better. In the capacity crowd of 10,000 England had plenty of support, if not quite as much as the West Indians. Broad was made man of the match.

More cricket, page 36

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Asked about England's prospects for the final, Gatting added: "We haven't played too well against Australia just lately but if we perform as we can we should give them a good run."

"We went out there today to play well and, thanks to the boys, we got through," he said, adding: "But we'll have to lift our game against Australia

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Something to shout about: Botham in full cry as he takes the wicket of Richards

## BBC schedule live coverage of finals

By Marcus Williams

On the almost certain assumption that England qualify for the World Series Cup finals, BBC Television will this weekend stay on the air throughout the night for the first time to cover cricket from overseas.

Details will not be finalized until after the final qualifying match, between Australia and West Indies on Friday, but BBC will provide extensive coverage of the first final at Melbourne on Sunday, the second final at Sydney a week later, and if the teams are level at that stage, the third and deciding match in Melbourne on Friday week.

The all-night broadcast of the first game in the best-of-three series begins on Saturday at 10.45pm and will continue uninterrupted until the game ends at about 7am on Sunday.

The second game in Sydney

## McEnroe starts comeback

From Barry Wood  
Philadelphia

John McEnroe returns to tournament action today for the first time since his encounter with Pat Cash at Wimbledon in November. His opponent in the second round of the Ebel US Pro-Indoors in Philadelphia is Mel Purcell, who yesterday beat Christo Steyn.

Both McEnroe, seeded 4, and second seed Jimmy Connors have won the event four times in the past ten years but their way is barred this time by newly-married Mats Wilander.

More tennis, Page 35

Coombs on trial

Robert Coombs, aged 27, the left-arm spinner released by Somerset at the end of last season, is to be given a trial with Sussex.

## Hollins resorts to footwork as trouble mounts

Chelsea's manager, John Hollins, took one step forward and two steps back, in his efforts to resolve Stamford Bridge's problem of mounting transfer requests.

Centre-half Steve Wicks, promoted to captain on Sunday, responded by asking to come off the list. But, within hours Keith Jones and Robert Isaac were added to it after refusing new contracts.

That now leaves Hollins with nine players wanting to leave, including strikers David Speedie and Kerry Dixon. Wicks backed Hollins today, saying: "It's time for everyone to roll up their sleeves and fight for Chelsea on and off the field."

The former Queen's Park Rangers centre half, signed last July for £450,000, made his decision after being made captain for last Sunday's FA Cup match at Watford.

Although defeat left Chelsea to concentrate on avoiding relegation, Wicks today contacted Hollins to say, "It's time for everyone to roll up their sleeves and fight for Chelsea on and off the field."

Wicks' dissatisfaction at Stamford Bridge began when he was dropped early in the season and then used only three times until being recalled against Aston Villa a fortnight ago.

Isaac and Jones were listed, "as both players have refused increased offers for longer contracts," according to a club statement.

Stoke City's Republic of Ireland international midfielder John Devine, who feared that his career was over when he broke his right leg in four places 11 months ago, begins his comeback in a reserve game against West Bromwich Albion today.

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